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WALLACES' FARMER AND Iowa Homestead

Good Farming Clear Thinking Right Living

Will It Pay to Cooperate in 1937 Program?

EVERY farmer agrees that it would be fine to get more land down to grass, stop soil washing, preserve fertility for future generations, and all the rest of it.

But he has to think of something else.

Will it pay him in cash, not at some future time but now, to cooperate in the conservation program? Or will he do better in actual income if he stays out?

Thousands of farmers are trying to figure this out now. Most of them want to come into the program because they figure—and correctly—that no program is going to help much in raising the price level unless everybody goes in. They don't want to be disloyal to agriculture.

But they would like to be sure that being a cooperator is going to make them more money than going it alone.

For the farmer who owns his place, is not pressed to the limit for immediate cash income and needs to build up his soil, there isn't any question about the answer.

The conservation program helps him to do what he would like to do anyway, and pays him for doing it.

But for the farm owner who is hard up, and for the tenant who can't count on benefiting from increased soil fertility on his present farm, the question is more difficult.

Really, it comes down to this:

Will I have more cash at the end of the season if I put extra acres into corn, or if I put the same land into soil conserving crops and get my federal check for doing it?

The first point is that if everybody cooperates on this 1937 program, corn acreage will be held down and corn prices will be helped. But that benefit will come to both the cooperators and the non-cooperators.

Actually, the answer turns on what you think the price of corn will be next fall. If you can sell a full crop for a dollar a bushel, you'll probably have more money in your pocket (altho the farm will be poorer) than if you improve the farm thru participating in the soil conservation program.

If corn is around 50 cents, you'll make money by sticking to soil conservation and the federal checks.

Which will it be? All the indications are that we'll have a corn acreage in 1937 of between 95,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres, even with general participation in the program. We need about 85,000,000 acres, with normal weather, to provide all the corn required for present livestock numbers and for ordinary reserves.

With normal weather, we'll have a big surplus and corn prices will go down fast and hard. Since the supreme court put a crimp in corn loans, it's doubtful how much help they will be.

When a farmer figures that he can make more money by staying out of the 1937 conservation program, he is counting on two things:

1. That 1937 will be a drouth year.

2. That the drouth won't hit him.

If 1937 is a good year, corn will be cheap enough so that he'll make more by putting a part of his land into soil conserving crops. Or if 1937 is a drouth year, and the farmer is burned out, he'll get something out of the conservation program if he goes in, but nothing if he stays out.

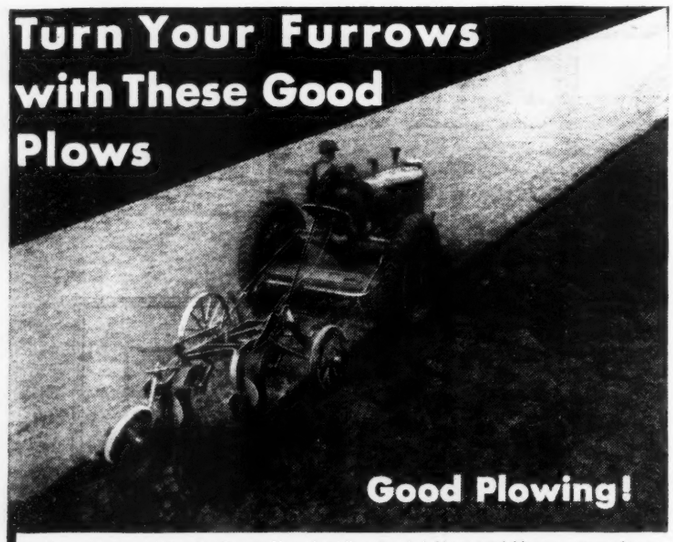
The farmer who stays out of the 1937 program is really gambling that there will be a severe drouth in 1937, that will hit everybody else but spare him.

The farmer who doesn't want to gamble on the weather any more than he has to will do his best to adjust his program for 1937 to the requirements of the federal plan.

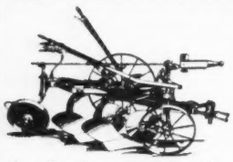
See your township or county committee now, and find out what you have to do to qualify for soil conservation payments. From the cash income standpoint, it looks like the best bet for 1937.

How to Make Feed Go Farther - Page 3

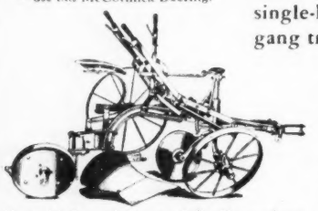
Turn Your Furrows with These Good Plows



Above: McCormick-Deering Tractor Plows (moldboard and disk) are available in a variety of sizes to make the most efficient use of the power of your tractor. Here is a 2-bottom Little Genius Plow pulled by a Farmall Tractor.

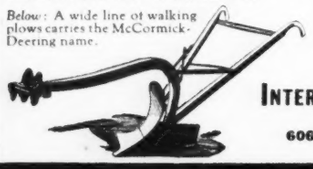


Above: For a horse-drawn gang plow—use this McCormick-Deering.



Above: McCormick-Deering Sulky Plows—long famous everywhere for their good work.

Below: A wide line of walking plows carries the McCormick-Deering name.



McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS are designed by men who know soil and plowing conditions; and built by other men who are skilled in plow manufacture. When you buy a McCormick-Deering Plow, whether it be a single-horse walking plow or a multiple-gang tractor plow, you have the assurance that you are getting the best plow of its kind that your money will buy. In the McCormick-Deering line, you can get exactly the type and size of plow you need, and the bottom that is adapted to your soil. See the McCormick-Deering dealer when you are in the market for any kind of a plow.

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SERVICE BUREAU

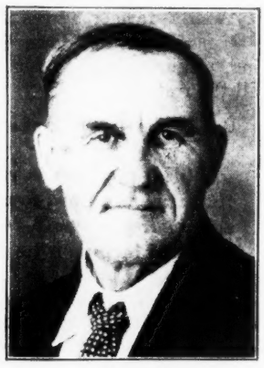
The Sign of Protection

He Lacked Gratitude

On the strength of the statement of Robert Rivers that he was unemployed and had had neither breakfast nor lunch, J. A. Mitchell, a member of our Service Bureau, who operates a farm about five miles west of the army post at Fort Des Moines, took pity on Rivers and gave him food and shelter.

But it seems that Rivers was not the sort to show appreciation of kind acts. Within a couple of days, Mitchell noticed that his traveling bag along with some of his clothing had disappeared. The next day after he noticed his loss, and upon his return home from a funeral, Mitchell discovered that still more clothing, shoes and a gun were missing. Rivers had also disappeared.

Feeling that Rivers could not have been gone long, and acting upon a hunch as to the direction he had taken, Mitchell started out to look for his unappreciative guest. As he came in sight of Rivers walking along the road, Mitchell called to him. Rivers, apparently not caring for conversation with his former host, took to his heels and sped down the road. Mitchell took out after him, and proved his own running ability by catching up with Rivers after a chase of a quarter of a mile. He personally escorted Rivers to the Valley Junction jail.



J. A. Mitchell

Later, Rivers pleaded guilty when brought before Judge Halloran in the district court at Des Moines. The judge fixed Rivers up with a place to stay for the next five years by sending him to the Anamosa penitentiary for that term.

The Service Bureau $50 reward check was awarded to Mitchell on this conviction.

Vollink Gets His Men

Car tracks in the dust near the henhouse on Peter Vollink's farm, southeast of Archer, Iowa, proved the means of identifying the thieves who stole fifty-three of Vollink's chickens while he was in town one Saturday night, shopping.

Vollink found his henhouse doors open the next morning, and remembered having locked the house the night before. He noticed some good tire prints in the dust, indicating that a car had been parked there. After covering the prints with a plank, he notified the O'Brien county sheriff.

Sheriff Edward Leemkuil, in turn, notified a number of poultry dealers in the vicinity, but could find no trace of the missing birds for the reason that, as it later developed, they had been sold in Sioux City, in an adjoining county.

Vollink continued on the lookout for a car with tire treads matching the prints in the dust near his henhouse. When he finally located such a car, he notified the sheriff and secured the arrest of Walter Vander Kamp, Orea Johnson and Robert Hopkins.

The three accused men pleaded guilty, Vander Kamp—apparently the leader of the gang—and Johnson were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary at Anamosa when they appeared before Judge R. G. Rodman, in the district court for O'Brien county. Hopkins, sixteen years of age, was sent to the Eldora reform school.

It was claimed that Vander Kamp had been selling stolen chickens to a dealer in Sioux City over a period of several months. Therefore, it is felt that the Service Bureau reward paid to Vollink in this case was for an unusually good cause.

Thief Captured Quickly

The advantage which is to be gained by notifying the sheriff of the county promptly in case of a thievery loss has again been demonstrated in the case of Albert Kach, one of our Service Bureau members living near Cresco, Iowa.

Kach noticed that some of his chickens were missing when he went out to feed them one Sunday morning. Within a half an hour he had notified Albert Pederson, sheriff of Howard county, and, in company with the sheriff, started out to warn poultry dealers in and around Cresco.

The next afternoon, Kach was requested to come and inspect some chickens which had been sold to a dealer by Edward Schuette. The dealer suspected that the chickens were the ones Kach had reported stolen. Kach easily confirmed the suspicion. He took the chickens home and turned them loose on his premises. They demonstrated their familiarity with their surroundings by going first to the water pans, then to the feed trough, and finally to the chicken house.

Schuette, when he was taken into custody, first denied that he had stolen the chickens, but later confessed and entered a plea of guilty when he was brought before Judge T. H. Goheen, in the district court at Cresco. A sentence of from one to five years in the Fort Madison penitentiary was given him. Kach received the Service Bureau reward.

Wholesale Thievery

Aroused from sound sleep in the early morning hours, J. Ross Bower, proprietor of a grocery store in Plainville, Ill., received the unpleasant news that his store had been broken into and looted. The news was brought to him by the driver of a bread wagon, who had discovered the theft when he arrived to make his early morning delivery.

A check of the store revealed that the thieves had taken $15 from the cash register, all of the cigarettes and canned tobacco in sight, a quantity of coffee, and various other items, such as canned goods, bacon, cheese, etc.

The sheriff, when notified, said the job had probably been done by the same gang which had robbed a number of other places in the locality. Shortly thereafter, Kenneth Klaus and Earl Whittaker were arrested, along with three other members of what proved to be a well organized gang of thieves.

Klaus and Whittaker entered a plea of guilty when brought before Judge Fred Wolfe, in the circuit court for Adams county, Illinois. Evidence was disclosed or admissions of guilt were secured which connected these and other members of the gang with more than thirty robberies in the vicinity. Klaus and Whittaker were sentenced to the Chester, Ill., penitentiary for indeterminate sentences of from one to ten years. The $50 Service Bureau reward was paid to Mr. Bower.

DANTE M. PIERCE, Publisher

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WALLACES' FARMER
Iowa and Homestead

GOOD FARMING CLEAR THINKING RIGHT LIVING

HENRY A. WALLACE, Editor
On leave of absence as Secretary of Agriculture.

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How to Make Feed Go Farther

Livestock Feeders Report on Own Methods of Getting Around Current Corn Shortage

(Photo by Mary Heitman, Victor, Iowa.)
Fattening beef steers in a corn belt feed-lot.

WHAT rations are you using for livestock feeding this winter? What are you doing to stretch your supply of corn? What is your daily feeding allowance? Do you grind?

We recently put these questions to the readers of our Farm and Feed-Lot page. The response was a number of unusually fine letters, containing much practical information. This article is an attempt to share with all subscribers a few of the ideas in these reports.

Quite appropriately, most of the letters dealt with ways and means of getting around the current shortage of corn and legume hay. Apparently, farmers everywhere are making some changes in their usual feeding routine, depending on the classes of animals on hand. A common practice is to mix oats or some other grain in with corn. Other feeders are using substitute grains almost exclusively. One feeder is getting along on rye and ground soybeans. Molasses is being fed rather liberally as another way of saving grain. Commercial feeds are being used, too.

Not all of the livestock feeders writing in, however, favored extensive grain substitution. The gist of their views was that nothing beats corn as a fattening grain, even at high prices.

As for legume hay substitutes, the shift, as expected, has been toward small grain straw silage and fodder. Some minerals, at least limestone, are fed along with straw and fodder to make up for a natural deficiency in this respect. Grinding was frequently recommended as a means of assuring most economical use of such roughages as well as grains.

Hogs complicate the feeding problem more than other livestock following a short crop, because they can not handle very much roughage. Therefore, let's hear first from some of the hog men on their current problems.

Wendell S. Clampitt, of Hardin county, Iowa, gives his method with hogs as follows:

"One can not get something for nothing. In other words, you can not grow out and fatten hogs without plenty of grain, even in a drouth year. So with our March pigs I tried to forget the cost and hurried them to market via the self-fed shelled corn route.

"The breeding gilts had to bear the brunt of our administrative economies. Since they were not bred until January, we separated them in early August, and tried starting them on blue grass pasture and straw stacks. Each got a couple of ears of corn once a day as a teaser. With cooler weather, this was increased to two pounds of corn plus two pounds of ground soaked oats.

"The gilts looked plenty thin when we brought them in to the hog house after the first snow, but six weeks' feeding of a ration of four pounds corn, two pounds oats and two-fifths pound supplement, with minerals and alfalfa hay for filler, has brought them back into very decent condition for breeding."

J. J. Feldman, Carroll county, Iowa, is trying a mixture made up mostly of ground corn and middlings, with a little oats, some mineral and a variety of animal and vegetable proteins sufficient to give a balanced ration.

"We like to keep our gilts gaining pretty close to one pound per day," Mr. Feldman writes. "To do this, we figure it takes about one and three-fourths pounds of corn or corn substitute equivalent per 100 pounds of live weight and about a half pound of protein balancer per gilt per day. For several years, we have put our brood sows on what we call 'winter pasture'—a self-feeder kept full of good alfalfa hay ground just fine enough to work thru the self-feeder. We tried specially built racks for feeding alfalfa to hogs, but they were more or less unsatisfactory. The hogs waste some hay, and it is quite a chore to keep the hay always accessible."

Corn Is Best Fattener

Like Mr. Clampitt, Mr. Feldman feels that nothing beats corn as a fattener. His conclusion is that "for growing and fattening pigs for market, the best way to save grain is to full-feed on a carefully balanced ration." D. Ross Cronin, of Union county, Iowa, and John Van Wyk, of Sioux county, Iowa, expressed similar opinions.

One way to decide on which feed to use as a substitute for corn is to figure out relative costs on a hundredweight basis. J. H. Hart, of Kansas City, Mo., is one producer who follows this method. Sometimes corn turns out to be cheaper than other grains after all.

Another hog man who watches the comparative prices of feed grains is Carl Kroeger, of Cuming county, Nebraska. After he has decided on what grains to feed, he elevates them into a bin above his feed grinder, later grinding and mixing in one operation. However, he does not aim to use more than one-fifth part of any one grain excepting corn, which should constitute not less than two-fifths.

J. D. Schumacher, of De Kalb county, Missouri, represents the group who are getting along without any corn for hogs this winter. He admits he once thought it impossible, but now is getting good gains on wheat and oats. Is this an economical practice? He writes: "Figuring the oats at 60 cents and the wheat at $1.20, at which price I would have sold it had I not bought the pigs, cost of gain to date has been $7.20 per hundredweight."

Is molasses satisfactory for hogs? Yes, says J. N. Gladstone, Gentry county, Missouri. He is now feeding at the rate of one part blackstrap molasses, one part shorts, three parts oats and one part corn. He says: "I thin the molasses with warm water and add enough shorts to make a fairly thick slop, just so it will run freely. I feed the oats whole and dry, the corn on the cob, and all the good, bright alfalfa hay they will eat, which is a surprising lot with sows and older hogs."

A bunch of nice-doing porkers on the John Garrels Farm, Henry county, Iowa.

(Photo by A. M. Wettach, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.)

Harry Reese, of Adams county, Iowa, believes in feeding slop in winter as well as at other seasons. His materials are ground oats and yeast. To facilitate handling the mash at low temperatures, he uses a device made of two barrels, one of 55-gallon capacity put up on blocks inside another barrel of 110-gallon size. A hog waterer lamp warms the space around the inner barrel, so that the feed will ferment even if the temperature is 20 degrees below zero.

When corn rose in price, John H. F. Knop, of Cass county, Iowa, shifted to a commercial feed mixture. He gradually cut down the amount of corn fed each day and increased the new mixture until at the end of one week he reports that "we were convinced that the (Continued on page 8)

Editorials

Roosevelt Shows What Is Still to Do

NO one of this generation will ever forget the inaugural day of March 4, 1933. In that day, when banks and business and agriculture had slid far down on the road to chaos and complete destruction, we wondered whether any power could be raised up that would save us or help us save ourselves.

In the days since then, we have been rescued at least from despair. We have regained the tough confidence that the American democracy and the American people, given the right leaders, can pull out of the worst kind of hole. Before March 4, 1933, we weren't so sure about that.

Probably no one would complain very much if President Roosevelt felt that he had done enough for one man and one lifetime in helping to bring back the old-time courage and the old-time hope to America. It would have been excusable if the president, in his second inaugural, had pointed out the gains since 1933 and had merely indicated his intention of holding those gains for the people. After all, conditions in many ways are as good as in most of the period 1921-29. Wouldn't it be glory enough and task enough for one man to say that he had helped pull the nation back from depression to normalcy? Why not rest on those laurels?

What President Roosevelt actually did in his second inaugural speech was quite different. Instead of picturing the progress made since 1933, he outlined what was still to do. Instead of congratulating the nation on emerging from depression, he told it that the task of creating a worth while prosperity for everybody was harder than merely beating depression.

Read these words again:

> Shall we pause now and turn our backs upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or, shall we continue on our way? . . .
>
> Many voices are heard as we face a great decision. Comfort says, "Tarry a while." Opportunity says, "This is a good spot." Timidity asks, "How difficult is the road ahead?" . . .
>
> Our present gains were won under the pressure of more than ordinary circumstance. Advance became imperative under the goad of fear and suffering. The times were on the side of progress.
>
> To hold to progress today, however, is more difficult. Dulled conscience, irresponsibility and ruthless self-interest already reappear. Such symptoms of prosperity may become portents of disaster.

To advance is difficult, says the president, but we must go on. This is no time to think that the job is done. Why? The president continues:

> Here is the challenge to our democracy. In this nation I see tens of millions of its citizens—a substantial part of its whole population—who at this very moment are denied the greater part of what the very lowest standards of today call the necessities of life.
>
> I see millions of families trying to live on incomes so meager that the pall of family disaster hangs over them day by day.
>
> I see millions whose daily lives in city and on farm continue under conditions labeled indecent by a so-called polite society half a century ago.
>
> I see millions denied education, recreation and the opportunity to better their lot and the lot of their children. I see millions lacking the means to buy the products of farm and factory, and, by their poverty, denying work and productiveness to many other millions.
>
> I see one-third of a naton ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished.
>
> It is not in despair that I paint you that picture. I paint it for you in hope—because the nation, seeing and understanding the injustice in it, proposes to paint it out. We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his country's interest and concern; and we will never regard any faithful, law-abiding group within our borders as superfluous.
>
> The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

President Roosevelt has made his choice. He could have carried thru his second term on the momentum of his first, enlisted the support of the two-thirds of the people who are fairly well off, and forgotten the one-third who are still in trouble.

But, instead, he has remembered that the one-third still in trouble will in time drag down the two-thirds, just as the injured farmers of the 1920 crash finally dragged down the rest of business in 1929. He has chosen the part of justice and of long-time common sense and set himself to the hardest of tasks, that of helping America to feed and clothe all her people to the extent justified by her resources if not by her past.

Whether he fails or wins depends partly on luck, partly on his wise leadership, partly on popular support. But he has tackled a job even harder than the one he faced the morning, four years ago, when all the banks of the United States closed their doors.

Every farmer, regardless of party, must pay tribute to the president's courage and share in his hopes.

CARRY ON!

Shall we pause now and turn our backs upon the road that lies ahead? Shall we call this the promised land? Or shall we continue on our way? For "each age is a dream that is dying or one that is coming to birth." . . .

We are determined to make every American citizen the subject of his country's interest and concern; and we will never regard any faithful, law-abiding group within our borders as superfluous.

The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much. It is whether we provide enough for those who have too little.

If I know aught of the spirit and purpose of our nation, we will not listen to comfort, opportunism and timidity. We will carry on.—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Will This Be a Chinch Bug Year?

IT looks like a good chinch bug crop in 1937, unless we get a lot more cold weather. This is the prediction of the Bureau of Entomology of the Department of Agriculture.

Of course, the Bureau, like the rest of us, hopes the prediction won't come true. But it says that the situation at the start of 1937 is about like it was at the start of 1934. Hibernating bugs are thick over the southern corn belt.

If we have an ordinary winter, if the spring is dry and warm, the chinch bugs will probably flourish as they did in 1934. Persistent zero temperatures this winter, or a cold, wet spring, or both, may get rid of the bugs.

But who wants to gamble on weather?

Farmers in the chinch bug area will find it good business to plant their corn some distance away from their small grain, to use bug resistant crops such as soybeans, and to take full advantage of the soil conservation program by shifting corn acreage to soil conserving crops, and getting the maximum payments from the government.

The grasshopper crop for 1937 looks pretty good, too, tho the right kind of weather may save us from real trouble. But in the grasshopper territory, as in the chinch bug territory, it will pay every farmer to see that he is eligible for soil conservation payments next fall.

If pests have a big year, those government checks will look awfully good.

Prepare For Next Summer

EARLY reports indicate that there will be a lot of barley planted in the corn belt this spring, to provide grain in mid-summer to substitute for the dwindling corn supply. Farmers who are planning on pushing pigs for the early fall market should remember that good gains can be secured on a ration in which barley has a big part. Farmers who have lived on the northern edge of the corn belt know what good hog feed barley can be. Substituting barley for part of the oat acreage on some farms would be good business this year.

And, while you're making plans for livestock feed, don't forget about temporary pastures. Oat and rape pasture has proved its value many times in the past. It won't work for dairy cattle, because rape taints the milk, but hogs and sheep relish and do well on it.

Farmers who plan to seed soil conserving crops under the 1937 conservation plan will automatically equip themselves with some pasture, since they will want to pasture the nurse crop with which the legume is seeded. The "neutral" acres for hay and pasture provide an opportunity to use soybeans, small grain, or any other crop used exclusively for hay or pasture as a replacement for killed-out seedings.

Turn Back Conservation To States?

A GENERAL feeling seems to have grown up among farmers in the last year that one section of the soil conservation law won't work and should be repealed. That is the provision turning control over to the states in 1938.

Secretary Wallace said the other day:

> As I size up the feeling now of people interested in the present and future success of the AAA program, they believe that both national and local welfare call for its continued administration as a federal program, with farmers, farm leaders and state college representatives participating directly in planning and operation. . . . The problems of agricultural prices, income, and competitive exploitation of soil have aspects which are more national than local and have no regard whatever for state lines.

This certainly is the view of President Roosevelt, who said in his recent message to congress:

> That decent conditions and adequate pay for labor, and just return for agri-

culture, can be secured thru parallel and simultaneous action by forty-eight states is a proved impossibility.

We trust that the present plan of decentralizing administration by putting more responsibility on county and state officers and less in Washington may be carried forward. But certainly there can't be much question of the economic desirability of tackling national problems in a national way.

What the supreme court majority may think about the legality of the method is, of course, another question.

If We Want Homestead Exemption

IN HIS inaugural address, Governor Kraschel, of Iowa, was right when he said that legislation to obtain homestead tax relief would be "both complicated and difficult." It is the governor's suggestion that receipts of the three-point tax system, after meeting old age pensions and relief expenses, should be "allocated exclusively to homestead tax relief." Governor Kraschel indicated that about $10,000,000 would be available for this purpose annually.

The governor approves "tax preference to all those who live in their own homes and on their own farms." This is not homestead exemption in the strict sense of the legal definition of "homestead." Plainly, the governor doesn't want "homestead" exemption if it includes land owned by absentees. Any law designed for this purpose should carefully make the distinction the governor makes.

Another complication is that homestead exemption of the type favored in the bill that was vetoed in the last session of the legislature would, in effect cut the taxes $30 per farm in the low tax district, $60 on a house and lot in a county-seat town, and $120 on a house and lot in a city. This would be the effect of a flat exemption of $2,500 for a homestead. The new legislature can do better than that in keeping a fair balance between city and country.

From the farm point of view, the three-point tax revenues ought to be used primarily for reducing property taxes on land operated by owners. It should be possible for the Iowa assembly to work out a bill that will do this expertly and fairly.

More Feed Than After 1934 Drouth

THE federal report on stocks of grain on farms shows that we are in better shape than after the drouth year of 1934. On January 1, 1937, corn stocks on farms were 810,087,000 bushels. On the same date in 1935, corn stocks were 810,479,000 bushels. Livestock numbers, however, are apparently down considerably from 1935, tho we won't have an official estimate until next month.

Oat stocks this year total 184,356,000 bushels. In 1935, the figure was 343,779,000 bushels. And of course everybody remembers that we went into 1936 with the highest stocks of hay in years, and that actual hay production in 1936 totaled 70,293,000 tons, while hay production in 1934 was only 57,028,000 tons.

While feed supplies are greater than after 1934 for the country as a whole, there are spots in the western corn belt states where there is much less corn on hand than at the same period in 1935, and even in some cases smaller amounts of oats and hay. These folks will continue to have difficulty in wintering even a minimum of livestock, even tho the majority of farmers are getting along comfortably.

Restricted To Owner-Operators

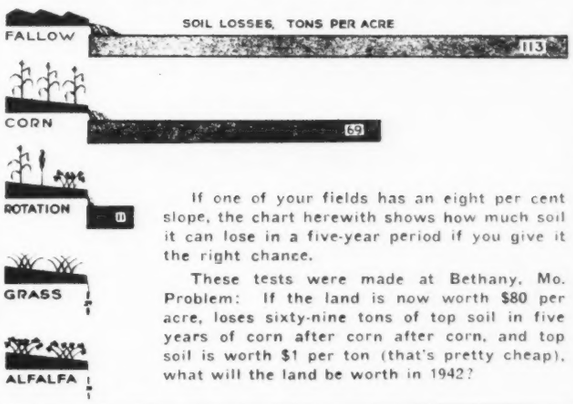
ANOTHER campaign is being started to get congress to continue the 3½ per cent interest rate on federal land bank mortgages for at least another year. This, of course, means a subsidy from the federal government to land bank borrowers.

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead can not see why any federal subsidy should be paid to owners of farm land as a class or to land bank borrowers as a class. If congress wants to help the owner-operator as against the absentee landlord, that is another matter. In that case, the 3½ per cent interest rate should be restricted to borrowers living on and operating their own farms.

Because the federal land bank regulations were drawn loosely in the first place, and made still more generous in 1933, a lot of land bank borrowers are not actual farmers.

The present 3½ per cent law is defective because it applies to every borrower. If the subsidy is renewed, the low rate should be limited to borrowers operating their own farms.

CHECK SOIL LOSSES



If one of your fields has an eight per cent slope, the chart herewith shows how much soil it can lose in a five-year period if you give it the right chance.

These tests were made at Bethany, Mo. Problem: If the land is now worth $80 per acre, loses sixty-nine tons of top soil in five years of corn after corn after corn, and top soil is worth $1 per ton (that's pretty cheap), what will the land be worth in 1942?

Cattle on Feed Compared to Two Years Ago

SOME cattle feeders, remembering profits made in 1935, have been wondering whether 1937 would repeat. They know already that there is one big difference. They had to pay lots more for feeders this winter than two years ago, after the 1934 drouth.

Now the government report on cattle on feed shows another difference between 1935 and 1937. There were 10 per cent more cattle on feed in the corn belt in January of this year than in January, 1935. And there were 100 per cent more cattle on feed in the western states this January than were on feed two years ago.

But if there are more cattle on feed this year than two years ago, there are less than last year, at least in the corn belt. While the western states have an increase of 10 per cent over last year, the corn belt states are down 23 per cent. The big decreases, of course, are in the western corn belt. Nebraska is down to 15 per cent under last year and South Dakota to 33 per cent. Iowa is 75 per cent.

In some parts of the western corn belt a farmer may look around, see comparatively few cattle and think: "There's going to be the biggest beef cattle shortage in history." A rancher in the western states may look around him and think, "There are more cattle on feed than I've seen in years. Looks bad for prices."

Both are probably wrong. The national picture shows the prospective supply less than a year ago and more than two years ago, but with the additionally favorable factor of higher pay-rolls. It might be added that our guess is that a lot of these cattle on feed aren't on full feed, and won't go on the market for a good while. That fact may make the market stronger from now until fall than the figures seem to indicate.

Odds *and* Ends

THIS is the time of year when even the most loyal of corn belt farmers can not help but wonder how it would feel to farm in a section where watering troughs don't freeze up and fodder isn't cemented to the ground.

THE NBC reports that Secretary Wallace is resuming his short radio talks during the Farm and Home Hour period. These talks will ordinarily be given every Tuesday at twelve o'clock noon, central standard time.

OUR next neighbor has been doing chores by electric light for the first time in his life. "It isn't natural," he says. "Here, I haven't kicked the lantern over, or barked my shins in the dark, or fallen down with the slop pail on top of me. These lights take all the excitement out of doing chores. A fellow might as well be working by broad daylight."

WHENEVER we hear of anybody urging the farmers of the corn belt to raise more acres of sugar beets, we wonder whether most farmers would prefer to trade their lard to Cuba in return for sugar, or to reduce their hog production and go into the raising of sugar beets instead. It is certain that if we decline to buy sugar from Cuba, Cuba is going to be forced to refuse our lard. Cuba can apparently raise sugar more cheaply than we can. Quite clearly, we can produce pork and lard better than Cuba. Why not swap?

TWENTY years ago this winter, sixty-year-old Charles Saunders, Crawford county, Iowa, listened to "Colonel" Kraschel warm up the crowd at a sale with a stirring speech. "Some day we'll make that boy governor of Iowa," said Saunders to the folks who were gathered around the sale ring.

Last week, eighty-year-old Saunders sat within a few yards of Governor Kraschel when the oath of office was administered to the new governor. The governor had invited him to come down to see his prediction come true.

WE found a tenant the other day who said he didn't want to own his farm, and figured that he would do better as a tenant. He claimed that he needed all his capital to provide equipment and stock and that if he had to put money into land, he wouldn't be able to farm as efficiently. What he did want, tho, was a long-time lease and a chance to be paid for any improvements that he has put on the farm.

WE remember a couple who moved into our neighborhood years ago, and who were pretty lonely there the first season. Roads were bad, folks didn't visit around so much in winter anyway, and these new people were on a side road. They told us afterward how each Sunday afternoon they'd straighten up the front room, light a fire in the fireplace and wait, hopefully, for somebody to come to see them. Nobody did.

Next summer, when we did get acquainted, it seemed both cruel and foolish for the neighbors to have waited so long. The newcomers were pleasant people. Everybody liked them. But it had taken months of delay to break the first ice.

There will be a lot of moving next month on corn belt farms. When you get new neighbors, don't wait too long before getting acquainted.

Bob-sledding to town behind a team of good horses.

Farm *and* Feed Lot

Winter Meetings—Dairy Problems

Control of Bang's Disease

A modified plan for control of contagious abortion, or Bang's disease, in herds containing valuable registered animals recently was outlined by Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry. This plan now is under consideration by officials of the bureau, who believe it to be worthy of trial in a limited number of herds.

The plan involves the separation of a herd into two units, one to be composed of non-reacting cattle after the removal of infected animals, and the other unit to be branded and segregated on a quarantine premise. All of the calves born in the quarantine unit, according to the proposed plan, may be vaccinated against Bang's disease when between four and eight months of age. "In my opinion," Doctor Mohler stated, "we have reached the stage in this project when more attention should be given to reactors whose bloodlines are too valuable to destroy and which should be preserved for seed stock."

Under the department's present regulations, Doctor Mohler explained, no indemnity can be paid for any reactors to Bang's disease until all reactors in the herd have been killed. According to the modified plan, cattle owners would receive indemnity for reactors removed and slaughtered, but no indemnity would be paid at any time for any of the segregated reactors.

Tho offering the plan for consideration, Doctor Mohler emphasized that in case such a project is taken up it must be in accordance with the laws and regulations of the state in which the herd is located.

Cleaning Milking Machines

Washing the milking machine each night and morning after using is essential, chiefly for these reasons: to keep milk in better condition for longer periods without bacterial souring; to protect cows from mastitis or other udder troubles, and to stop rapid deterioration of the rubber parts. Not only must the operating parts be thus sterilized and cleansed, but the whole vacuum line also needs attention occasionally by drawing hot alkali water thru the system from the farthest cock, followed by rinsing and steaming, with the pipe finally well drained out. The vacuum tank should not be overfilled so that water is drawn thru the pump.

Wash the milker by first drawing thru it a liberal supply of cold water followed by at least a gallon per unit of scalding water at 160 degrees F. Lift the cups clear out of the water about ten times during the process. Chemical cleansers are usually used by good dairymen, as these aids will hasten the cleansing process and do a thoro job.

If solutions are used this way, they must be flushed out with a third application of fresh, scalding water, and in warm weather by a last dose of cold water. Then the teat cups and tubes are detached and treated in cold water, or sterilized by either the chemical bath or flow system, or by immersion in hot water. With automatic equipment for antiseptic treatment of teat cups, and the new washers and sterilizers on the market, there is little excuse for letting bacteria get a start.

Imported Legume Seed

Farmers who plant imported clover seed this spring can expect to get yields of 60 to 70 per cent of our domestic red clovers, even if there is no serious winter killing. This is the estimate of Prof. H. D. Hughes, head of the farm crops department at Iowa State College. Altho red clover seed from Chile gave promising results for one or two seasons, it was no better on the average than seed from Europe, most of which originates in Hungary and Poland, Hughes reports.

"Likewise, imported alfalfa seed is inferior to good domestic, northern grown seed. At the Iowa station, during the winter of 1927-28, there was a reduction of 99 per cent in stands of Argentine alfalfa. Fifteen lots of Grimm, under the same conditions, showed an average reduction of 14 per cent."

Where farmers feel they can not afford to pay the price for domestic seed, a fairly satisfactory answer may be to try a mixture of imported clover with alsike and timothy, using perhaps four pounds of the imported seed to two pounds of alsike and four of timothy.

Fast Lime Spreader

Five men in Illinois recently unloaded and spread a seventy ton carload of limestone in a single day. With the aid of special mechanical equipment, the work was done with ease and the material was hauled two and one-half miles before it was spread.

The main items of equipment were a truck with a power dump body and a trailer type spreader. While the driver of the truck and two shovelers were hauling and spreading the limestone, two other shovelers were loading a hopper from the car at the railroad siding. The hopper was equipped with a single trapdoor which quickly and easily delivered a five-ton load of limestone into the truck. The hopper was mounted on skids and could easily be pulled into position by the truck.

Farm and Home Week

The annual Farm and Home Week program at Iowa State College, at Ames, will be conducted February 8 to 12. A large crowd is expected to be on hand.

General meetings on agricultural topics, one for men and another for women, will be held each forenoon. Mass meetings for men and women, with speakers on more general subjects, will be held each noon. Afternoons will be filled with small group meetings on a variety of subjects, including livestock raising, poultry husbandry, forestry, crop production and disease control.

Among the principal speakers will be Paul L. Vogt, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Mrs. Laura Waples McMullen, of New York, authority on cooperatives in Europe; George D. Haskell, professor of political science at the University of Iowa; Paul Weaver, professor of religious education at Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., and Hon. Nelson G. Kraschel, governor of Iowa.

Cow Testing at Home

Where a cow test association is not available, the farmer may ascertain the performance of his cows by a method which requires testing once each month.

Two things are necessary: weigh the morning and evening milking of each cow separately; test a sample which is a mixture of the morning and evening milking of each cow. Place the sample from each cow in a separate bottle, and if the samples are not to be tested immediately, add a corrosive sublimate preservative tablet. A convenient sample bottle is an ordinary half-pint or pint milk bottle.

The samples can be tested at home with a small Babcock testing outfit, or arrangements can usually be made with the local creamery, cream station or even the high school, to do this work.

From the weights of the milk and butterfat test, the total monthly milk and butterfat record of each cow can be determined.

RESTORING PASTURE

Are you one of those who have a pasture restoration problem as a result of last summer's drouth? If so, what have you decided to do this spring? Are you planning to cultivate and reseed the old pasture or will you plow it up and start over, using a temporary pasture until the new stand is established?

Do you favor reseeding with a mixture of grass and legumes? Or will you make a straight application of only one kind of seed? How about using lime or fertilizer? To what extent would you cultivate the soil in preparation for the seed-bed?

Let's have your letters on how you intend to meet this problem. Send them to Pasture Letter Editor, in care of this paper, on or before February 17. Incidentally, for the best four letters received, we will pay cash prizes of $5, $3, $2 and $2, respectively. Writers of other letters selected for publication will receive $1 each.

Good Farming Pays

Why does it pay to farm well?

H. W. Mumford, dean of agriculture at the University of Illinois, suggests the following reasons:

It reduces the cost of production.

It increases the value of the product by improving the quality.

It establishes a basis for credit.

It aids in establishing and maintaining the good will and confidence of urban groups, thereby contributing materially to a more favorable attitude toward public policies concerning agriculture.

It helps to guarantee an adequate food supply at a reasonable cost.

The individual farmer gets satisfaction from the consciousness of doing a worth while job well.

Without it the children and grandchildren of the future will inherit an impoverished land and their lot will be infinitely more difficult than that of the farmers of the present.

It insures better living, and all that it implies, for the farm family.

As for reducing cost of production, Dean Mumford states that the essentials are good crop yields from each unit of land, intelligent feeding and management of livestock, selection of profitable crops and field rotations, intelligent marketing of farm products, economy in use of labor and machinery and careful consideration of farm improvements.

State Dairy Meeting

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Iowa State Dairy Association will be held at Ames, Iowa, Thursday morning, February 11, in the Iowa State College dairy industry building, it is announced by Ernest M. Wright, field secretary. Milton Hult, president of the National Dairy Council, will deliver the main address. All six of the state dairy breed associations will hold their regular midwinter meetings in the afternoon.

The first association of Iowa dairy interests, known as the Northern Iowa Butter and Cheese Association, was organized at Manchester, Iowa, on February 2, 1877, largely thru the efforts of John Stewart. The original association functioned until 1891, when it was rechristened the Iowa State Dairy Association, in recognition of the rapid expansion of the industry. The new organization included in its membership manufacturers of dairy products as well as dairy farmers.

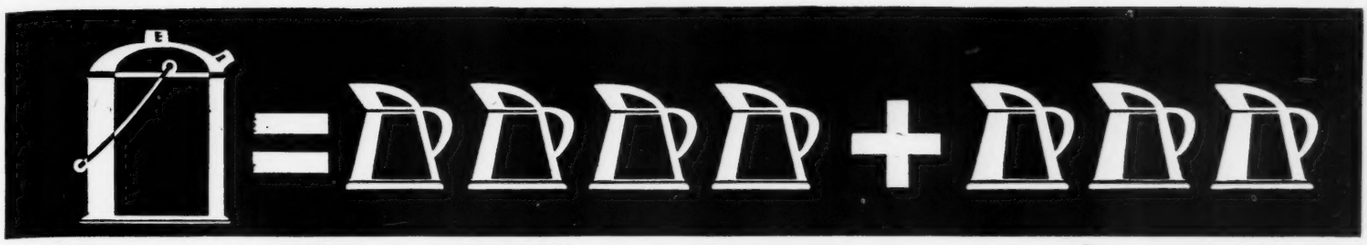
Among the early major activities of the association was the operation of dairy demonstration trains, between 1910 and 1918. In 1909, the association, under the leadership of W. B. Barney, had obtained a state appropriation of $12,500 to conduct educational work. In 1910, the association promoted the inauguration of the Dairy Cattle Congress, under the management of Hugh G. Van Pelt.

Four-H dairy calf club work was adopted as a major project in 1917. In the intervening years, a total of 8,571 purebred heifers and 8,564 grade heifers have been started with club members. State aid now is given association activities, such as the calf club shows and the junior judging contests.

New Forage Crops Worker

Dr. C. P. Wilsie, agronomist at the Hawaiian agricultural experiment station for the past five years, has been appointed to a research position in forage crops investigation at Iowa State College.

Doctor Wilsie fills the position made vacant by the death of Prof. F. S. Wilkins last April. His work at Iowa State College will be entirely research work in forage crops including the grasses and legumes. His work, consisting of testing varieties, selecting superior strains and making selections on the basis of strain and variety crosses, will be carried on at a new forage crops tract of land south of the present agronomy farm, devoted in the future especially to this work.



Get the *Plus Value* of this 7 Quarts *to a Gallon!*

On the basis of simplicity and dependability alone, you'll recognize the John Deere as *the* economical, profitable tractor to own.

But when, in addition, you get the economy of this "7 Quarts to a Gallon", the reasons for your choice are little short of overwhelming.

In terms of dollars and cents, here's what this means to you.

With the John Deere Tractor and the low-cost fuels you get from 75 to 85 per cent more power for the same fuel dollar. This is because these fuels—distillate, fuel oil, furnace oils, stove tops, and similar fuels—cost from 3 to 5 cents a gallon less than gasoline. They are also about 10 per cent more powerful.

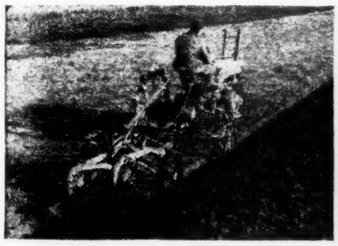
Because the John Deere is *one* tractor specifically designed to burn low-cost fuels efficiently and successfully, you fully utilize this greater power.

You'll like the John Deere Models "A" and "B" General Purpose Tractors for other reasons, too—the perfect view of the work ahead . . . ease of handling . . . adjustable wheel tread, 56 to 84 inches . . . individual foot braking of rear wheels for short turning . . . wide, roomy platform so that you can stand at work as well as sit . . . a hydraulic power lift . . . hand operated clutch for one-man hooking-up of implements . . . a straight line of draft in plowing. Not a thing has been overlooked.

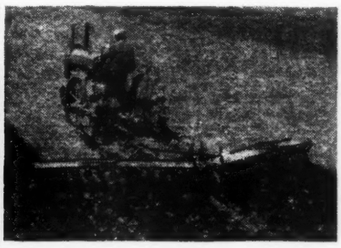
Little wonder that John Deere economy and performance is the yardstick of tractor value today . . . that an ever-increasing proportion of farmers are choosing the John Deere for low-cost, dependable power. Talk to your neighbors who own John Deere Tractors . . . to your John Deere dealer. Send coupon below for the full facts.

Coupon Below Brings FREE Book ↘

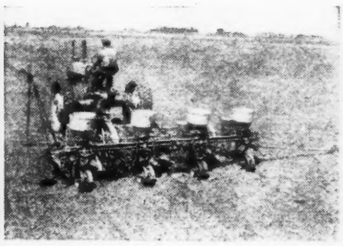
You'll want a copy of this booklet . . . written and illustrated for us by the hundreds of farmers from coast to coast who have bought their second, third, fourth, eighth, tenth John Deere Tractor. It tells the story of their experiences of their economies, of the time, labor, money they saved with John Deere Tractors. It's the most remarkable booklet ever written about farm tractors.



With their straight-line of draft, the Models "A" and "B" give you the kind of plowing job you want, quickly and easily.



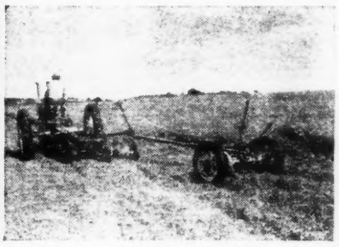
Here's speed and low cost for you—50 to 75 acres a day, perfectly disked, with a Model "A" Tractor and 15-foot Disk Harrow.



Four rows at a time—40 to 50 acres a day . . . that's the way the Model "A" covers ground. The Model "B" handles two rows.

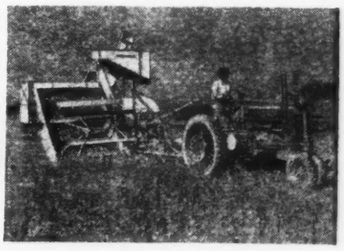
Drilling 6 rows at a time, it won't take this Model "A" owner long to get in his seed with his No. 14 Beet and Bean Drill.

Two rows at a time means a lot of cultivating done in a day's time with a Model "B". The Model "A" handles four rows.

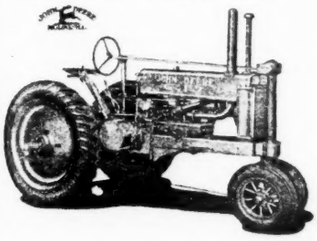


This two-mower hook-up covers from 50 to 70 acres a day. That's real capacity for the hay grower with large acreage.

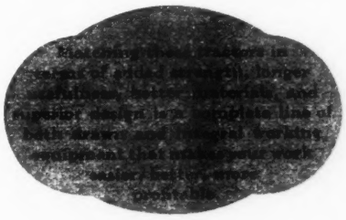
You must know that there's no time lost here with the John Deere Sweep Rake and Hay Stacker. Made for "A" and "B" Tractors.



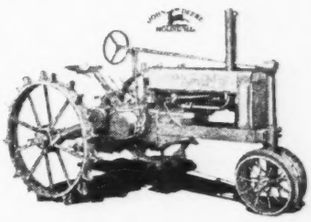
Getting all the beans, even low ones, is one advantage of owning a John Deere Soy Bean Combine. Lower cost is an additional one.



Plow . . . prepare seed beds . . . plant or cultivate two or four rows . . . operate harvesting equipment . . . grind feed—these are not a few of the jobs you can do with a Model "A". Handles the load ordinarily pulled by six horses.



About two-thirds the size of the Model "A" in power and weight is the Model "B". As with the Model "A", special features include adjustable wheel tread, four forward speeds, narrow, compact design, power take-off.



In 1837, John Deere, an obscure village Blacksmith, gave to the world the steel plow. From that humble beginning has grown the great John Deere organization which this year celebrates the hundredth anniversary of that event.

GET THE FEEL OF THE WHEEL . . .
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR A DEMONSTRATION

John Deere,
Moline, Illinois. Dept. T-515,

Please send me FREE a copy of your new booklet, "Extra Helpings". Also send me folders on the John Deere tractors and other implements I have checked.

☐ Models "A" and "B" Tractors

Name .....

Town .....

State .....R.F.D. .....

☐ 2-Bottom Plow
☐ Disk Harrows
☐ Corn Planters
☐ Cultivators
☐ Beet and Bean Tools
☐ Mowers
☐ Hay Tools
☐ Sweep Rakes
☐ Shock Sweeps
☐ Corn Binders
☐ Corn Pickers
☐ Ensilage Harvesters
☐ Shellers
☐ Hammer Mills
☐ Combines
☐ Grain Drills 6

JOHN DEERE
TWO-CYLINDER TRACTORS

SIMPLE — ECONOMICAL — DEPENDABLE

Turning Farm Furrows

Rebuilding Cattle Herds — Trouble With Calf Raising — Hot Hay Mows

A GOOD tool shed with a bench in one end, a good vise, anvil and forge, enable one to do a lot of repair work when the weather is not too severe. Most farmers now have this equipment, as well as the most essential carpenter's tools.

It is not enough that a farmer can reap and sow. He is also a fairly good blacksmith, carpenter, painter, harness maker, plumber, veterinarian and a mason of sorts. If he is a poor pool player and schooner hister it should not be held against him. There is a limit as to what may be expected of any one man.

I believe we are about done mixing up the many breeds of cattle. It is noticeable that heifers of straight breeding are in good demand. There will be less of whiteface Jo seys and spotted Angus, as well as black-nose Shorthorns in the very near future.

About every so often it seems we must go on a spree, but I doubt if any one has ever benefited himself by crossing dairy and beef breeds. On the whole, it has done the cattle industry tremendous damage.

Feeders looking for quality stuff have long since ceased to expect to find anything suitable here in the corn belt. Now they must get their supply from the south or west. It is not so long since "natives" were preferred over and above the best range stuff. The ranger stayed sober; we went on a spree. I believe, tho, that we are sobering up; too many of us are not satisfied when we take stock of our cattle herds.

We are wishing now that we had a herd which could be classified as dairy, beef or dual purpose type. What to do is the problem.

We can't very well sell our herd of nondescripts and buy an entire new bunch without unbalancing the budget, nor do we want to take on any burdensome obligations. That's out.

Which would you like to have five or ten years from now, a good herd of high producing dairy cattle, a bunch of mongrels, a fine herd of beef cattle or one of the several good dual-purpose breeds? When and if we know just what we want, then we are ready to go places. The rest of it is mere routine.

A good bull of the breed you prefer is the first step; then a few heifers as opportunity offers, and the budget permits. Then in five years you will be quite well satisfied with your herd.

The first six months of a calf's life determines its individuality. Pot bellies and knot heads never can be what they might have been if indifference had not ruined their chance of becoming thrifty individuals.

Without calf standions, I would be seriously handicapped. I insist, too, on having individual feeding compartments, so the vicious cat-sucking habit can not be carried on. I wait the calves in before I start to feed milk; then when they have had the milk I feed the oats.

As soon as the oats are eaten, I turn the calves loose so they may have access to a well filled manger of hay. I can not raise a good calf unless I feed it whole milk for six weeks, then half and half for six weeks more. After that, skim-milk is sufficient. If you can raise a good calf on less, you have me beaten.

We certainly raised some excellent pot-bellies when the centrifugal separator was introduced. The hand skimmed milk was far superior. Of course, there was the trouble about temperature and sweetness, but it contained considerable butterfat and the calves did well on it.

Here it is still January and I am tired of winter already. Even with a supply of good books and periodicals, the time seems long. The social life is so handicapped in winter, and one gets tired of reading, too, in time.

Many farmers have left the farm prematurely for no other reason, nor can the social side of farm life be greatly improved at once. The obstacles are so numerous, and, in place, practically insurmountable. We are more or less condemned to isolation, altho many of these obstacles are of our own invention.

It was plenty hot in that hay mow last summer, but, gosh! that alfalfa looks good now! The owner of a well filled silo is sleeping quite well, too.

One thing 1937 must do, and that is to give all those farmers in the severest drouth belt a bumper crop. We hope for a little for all of us, but they are entitled to special consideration by Mother Nature. I sincerely hope that their fondest hopes are all realized. I know I shall rejoice with them.

I have read somewhere that a farm wife would earn $3,028.95 annually if she were paid laundry and restaurant rates for her work, to say nothing of the other little odds and ends, such as general nursing, decorating and so on. "It happens now and then," the article said, "that she gets the ninety five cents."

I'll confess, it would be extremely difficult to pay the $3,028.95, but I've decided to show a little more appreciation. After this, I'll not "eat and run"; I'll tarry long enough to say, "Thank you, mother, for good food." R. Jacobsen, Humboldt county, Iowa.

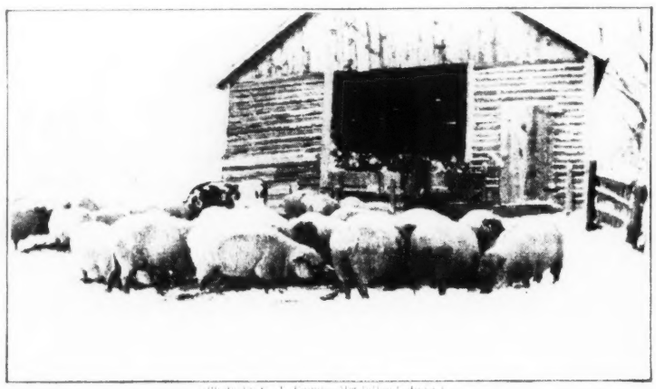
Exercise and Dark Beef

Is dark colored beef caused by violent exercise as well as by advancing age?

In view of the consumer discrimination against dark beef, tests were run at the Illinois station. Eleven purebred Hereford calves were killed the calves all being by the same bull and at the same age of approximately one year, and had received the same treatment.

They were in good condition when slaughtered. The first five killed had been run by a man on horseback for one and one-fourth miles, just before slaughtering. The last six were run for one and one-half miles and their temperatures taken just before killing them. The calves were hot and exhausted after their run. The carcasses were graded and the color was measured.

Both visual observation and spectrophotometric analysis showed that the color of the lean of every animal used in the experiment was very good. Evidently, the violent exercise did not produce dark beef.



(Photo by L. J. Lunn, Hollinger-Iowa)

Sheep flock enjoying morning feeding of fodder.

Stretching the Feed

(Continued from page 3)

the feed was pound for pound equal to corn, and bought another ton." He attributes part of his success in hog feeding to a clean concrete feeding floor, wide feeding troughs that hold down waste, and ample drinking fountain capacity, kept warmed with a heater in cold weather.

L. J. Baxter, of Ida county, Iowa, one of the driest hit areas, suggests that the way to meet the feeding problem is to "liquidate" the livestock on hand. "Everything on four legs, including the dogs and cats should be carefully sorted," he declares. "On this farm we have cropped from 1,850 to no sheep, from 250 to 65 hogs, from 65 to nine cattle and from five to two horses."

On the other hand, Cecil D. Van Liew, of Fulton county, Illinois, holds a different opinion. "To me, this is a time to stay with the hog game. There is money in feeding a bunch of 250 pigs on dollar corn, if you do it the right way." He is fattening a bunch of fall pigs at the present time on a mixture of one-fourth finely ground oats and three-fourths corn, plus a protein supplement, all self fed.

So much for the hog problem. How about cattle? K. W. Simons, of Cherokee county, Iowa, has this to say: "Silage is our main roughage, supplemented by coarsely ground grain. For grain we have been using two parts by weight of corn and cob meal, one part of ground oats and two of a bolt and bolt mixture of cottonseed meal and dry rendered tankage. As long as we must necessarily feed heavily on silage, we believe the protein feed should not be too laxative, hence the tankage."

An old cattle feeding rule is to go heavy on roughage at the early end of the feeding period, then taper off with an increasing proportion of grain. George F. Ireland, of Mahaska county, Iowa, follows that rule, using ground fodder for roughage, plus five or six pounds of choice clover hay per head daily and one and one-half pounds of a protein supplemental mixture. This mixture is equal parts by weight of soybean meal, linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal.

If you didn't have much of anything at hand but bright straw, plus some silage, then what? While an old-fashioned blizzard raged outside, J. L. Curry, of Union county, South Dakota, told how he was roughing beef cattle thru under such circumstances. The trick is to have the straw in bales and then give it an appetizer dressing of diluted molasses. Balance up the silage and straw ration with soybean oil meal or cottonseed cake and a good mineral mixture.

Tho they much prefer normal feeding fuels, the operators of Pine Lodge Farm, Louisa county, Iowa, state that they are giving their cattle liberal quantities of a product they call "grasshopper silage." This was made of the green corn stalks left after the "hoppers had stripped them of tassels, blades and ears. With a high proportion of roughage, of course, a protein supplement is very essential. As a matter of fact, the Pine Lodge men say that many feeders are overlooking relative cheapness of high protein concentrates. They hold that the supplements are cheap in proportion to the price of feed grains.

As many cattle men know, barley is a good fattening grain. Two men who are using it extensively this winter are Shanner Avitt, of Lucas county, Iowa, and G. M. Chadima, of Linn county, Iowa. Mr. Chadima coarse grinds the barley. He points out that the steers will eat it better and the hogs following them can pick it up easier. He remarks that when feeding cattle on a full ration, he has no set rule as to amount put in the bunks, but never feeds more than the animals will clean up nicely in one to two hours.

Another feeder, who follows the two-hour clean-up rule is A. E. Johnson, of Adair county, Iowa. His daily ration per steer this winter is twenty pounds of corn silage, three pounds of 43 per cent cottonseed cake, about five pounds of some good molasses feed, about twelve pounds of cob, and a free-choice offering of any kind of hay available.

In contrast to the "eye of the master" school, there is the "weigh and measure" feeding system. E. A. McMillan, of Palo Alto county, Iowa, is in the latter class. "There is a wagon scale on the place," he writes. "We measure the feed each time carefully and weigh occasionally to make sure of our operations."

Rations for Sheep

Several excellent letters on handling sheep were submitted. Paul Pownall, of Jo Daviess county, Illinois, considers a normal daily ration for lambs on full feed to be 1½ to 2¼ pounds of shelled corn, ¼ pound of high protein supplement and from ¾ to one pound of clover or alfalfa hay. When grain supplies are short as at present, the amount of corn is reduced to about a pound per head daily, the high protein feed increased to one-half pound and corn molasses is offered free choice. A lamb will eat up to nine-tenths of a pound of molasses a day. Ground corn fodder is fed instead of alfalfa, at the rate of 1¾ pounds per lamb per day.

Harold J. Witten, a Missouri lamb producer, uses the self-feeder method, something which many farmers are afraid to try for fear of bad results. At present Mr. Witten is feeding a single all-purpose mixture processed in his own roughage mill. The ingredients are proportioned as follows: Fifty per cent corn, 8 per cent molasses, 12½ per cent minerals, 5 per cent tankage and 35½ per cent ground alfalfa hay.

Molasses is introduced into the mill along with the hay and corn, by means of a rubber hose connected to a tank truck on the farm. The protein supplement and the minerals are mixed with the shelled corn before being ground. Mr. Witten's lambs are consuming approximately three pounds of this ration per head daily.

Winners in copies of the book "Feeds and Feeding" for writing the best letters in the Feeding Letter Contest, are: W. S. Clampitt, New Providence, Iowa; J. L. Feldman, Boyden, Iowa; Paul Pownall, Galena, Ill.; K. W. Simons, Wesleta, Iowa, and George F. Ireland, Oskaloosa, Iowa. Five copies of the book, instead of four, were awarded when the judges failed to agree on two letters.

Photo by A. H. Wolfe, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa

WINTER'S ICY COVERING

Farmers in a large part of Iowa, particularly the southeastern area, were covered in mid-January with an unusual sheet of ice or icy snow. In addition to making highways hazardous, this wintry dressing created other problems. Livestock could not find firm footing on slopes; one horse suffered the disgrace of being pulled out of a swale by a tractor. The biggest question has been how the ice sheet has affected wheat and legume seedings beneath it.

Lamb Feeding Report

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market on January 1 in the principal feeding states was about 4 per cent smaller than the number on feed a year earlier, according to estimates of the federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number this year was 5,376,000 head, as compared with 5,581,000 head last year, 5,561,000 head at the beginning of 1935, and 6,160,000 head on January 1, 1932, the largest on record.

The decrease this year from last was all in the corn belt states with most of the drop coming in the western part of this section. The estimated number for the corn belt this year was 2,562,000 head, compared with 2,792,000 head on January 1, 1936. The largest decreases occurred in Nebraska, South Dakota and Iowa.

On the other hand, feeding operations in the western states increased from 2,383,000 head a year earlier to 2,741,000 head. The increases in the western states are mostly in areas that market the bulk of their fed lambs in January and February. With favorable feed conditions continuing, however, Texas feeders will probably make heaviest marketings of grass fat yearlings in April and May.

1937 Soil Building List

Soil building practices for the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the north-central region, including Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, Minnesota and Illinois, have been announced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Within the limits of special soil building allowances, farmers may earn acre payments for seeding of adapted seed or legumes on crop land, as follows:

Alfalfa, $2; red clover, alsike and white clover, $2; alfalfa and mammoth clover and lespedeza, $1.50; legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and grasses which contain 50 per cent or more of the above-mentioned legumes or any combination of these legumes, $1.50; biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, Korean and crimson clover, $1; legume mixtures or mixtures of legumes and perennial grasses which contain 50 per cent or more of biennial sweet clover, annual sweet clover, vetch or crimson clover, or 50 per cent of any combination of these legumes, $1.

Acre payments which may be earned by seedings of adapted perennial grasses on crop land or non-crop pasture land are:

Blue grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass and western wheat grass, $2; brome grass, orchard grass and permanent pasture mixtures of grasses or grasses and legumes containing at least 50 per cent of one or any combination of the above-mentioned grasses, $1.50; redtop, reed canary grass and timothy and permanent pasture grass mixtures or grass-legume mixtures containing at least 50 per cent of any combination of these grasses, $1.

Payments which may be earned by liming are:

Application of ground limestone or its equivalent on crop land at not less than 1 ton per acre, $1.25 a ton; application of a minimum of 500 pounds an acre of finely ground limestone on crop land drilled in with new seedings of legumes, $1 an acre; application of a minimum of 1,000 pounds an acre of finely ground limestone on non-crop pasture land, $2 an acre.

Moon-Blindness

A nation-wide study of the horse disease, moon-blindness, is now being undertaken by the Horse and Mule Association of America, it is reported by Wilson Delaney, of Chicago, association secretary. The objective is to develop effective means for prevention and cure.

Moon-blindness is an inflammation or clouding of the interior of the eye, which usually comes on very suddenly. It may appear again and again in the same animal, becoming worse each time until the animal is totally blind. The exact cause of moon-blindness [illegible] has not been discovered. D[illegible] unfavorable feeding and [illegible] conditions, constant [illegible], automobile gas and glaring on [illegible] have all been blamed. Many [illegible] treatment have been tried, but none [illegible] success.

In order to [illegible] the problem of [illegible] moon-blindness—the primary [illegible] of Congress having had [illegible] the association—[illegible] write to [illegible] 195 South Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Veterinarians Elect

Dr. J. C. Carey, of West Liberty, was elected president of the Iowa Veterinary Medical Association, at its annual convention held recently at Des Moines, Iowa. Doctor Carey, first vice-president of the association in 1936, succeeds Dr. Robert D. Wall, of Des Moines, as the new president.

Other officers elected were Dr. K. H. Gubser, Adel, first vice-president, and Dr. A. C. Anderson, Centerville, second vice-president. Dr. C. J. Scott, of Knoxville, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

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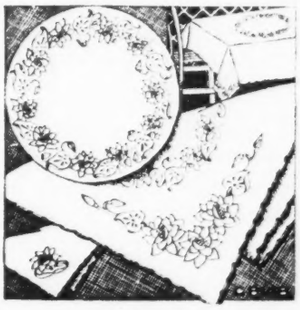

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More Money for Farm Roads

Kraschel Asks Iowa Assembly to Plan to Secure Maximum Federal Aid

THE recommendation by Nelson G. Kraschel, Iowa's incoming governor, of a new secondary road construction program was the outstanding event of the opening weeks of the session of the forty-seventh general assembly.

In his inaugural address, Kraschel outlined a plan for building farm-to-market roads under a system which would duplicate the one that has given Iowa its arterial highways.

Starting out with a secondary road construction fund of $3,000,000 per year, and having possibilities of enlarging to an annual fund of $10,000,000, the Kraschel program calls for only enough additional taxes to match federal aid for secondary roads, which is just beginning.

The additional funds should come from a usage tax upon trucks, the governor said, large enough only to meet initial federal aid allotted to Iowa, amounting to $685,000 a year, and provide about $370,000 more to pay construction costs not payable from federal funds.

The initial fund for secondary road construction would consist of federal aid of $658,000, an equal sum from truck fees to match it, and a fund of $1,316,000 to match the combined federal and state money. The $1,316,000 should come, he said, from the $5,000,000 of gasoline tax money now going to secondary roads.

Since federal aid for secondary roads is likely to prove as popular as federal aid for primary roads, Kraschel said, it is probable that within a few years Iowa will get $2,500,000 in federal funds, and have $10,000,000 for secondary roads by arranging to quadruple it.

Each county, under the Kraschel program for which bills to enact it will be introduced later, would work out its own secondary road program with funds allocated to the individual counties.

A farmer was elected to the important post of speaker of the house at the conclusion of a two-day deadlock in which all 54 Democrats and 54 Republicans were present. He defeated a farmer, but not until the winning candidate had replaced a manufacturer as his party's nominee.

The new speaker is La Mar Foster, of West Branch, a Democrat, serving his third term in the house. Election of Foster came after the original Democratic nominee, LeRoy S. Mercer, of Iowa City, withdrew to break the deadlock. Albert Beltman, of Hospers, a Sioux county farmer and a Republican, switched from the Republican candidate, Roy Sours, of Charles City, to elect Foster.

After election of the speaker, the house resolved itself into another deadlock over organization, unable to choose any of its employes except two veterans, A. C. Gustafson, of Des Moines, as chief clerk, and Oley Nelson, of Slater, as sergeant-at-arms.

The senate, with 28 Republicans and 22 Democrats, organized quickly and without controversy, except on choice of standing committees that first consider all bills. The duty of naming committees was taken over by Republicans, who elected a committee on committees, taking their appointment from Lieut.-Gov. John K. Valentine, a Democrat.

Following endorsement of Herring and Kraschel, bills to continue the present moratorium on farm mortgage foreclosures for two more years and the extension of the period of redemption from foreclosures in which deeds of transfer have not been issued until March 1, 1939, were offered early in both houses.

A homestead exemption bill also was submitted in both houses. The identical bills provide for change in use of the $18,000,000 per year received from the sales and income taxes to give 3 per cent for cost of administration, $5,500,000 to the old age pension fund, and the remainder—about $12,000,000—to homestead relief. The $12,000,000 would be returned to counties, as at present, according to the assessed valuation of property. It then would be used to refund taxes paid on the first $2,500 of homesteads only. Any surplus not needed for homestead exemption would go to the common school fund.

A bill to repeal county aid for Farm Bureaus was offered in the senate. The present law authorizes boards of supervisors to match the dues paid by Farm Bureaus with 200 members if they amount to $1,000, with a limit of $3,000 aid for counties of less than 25,000 population and $5,000 for larger counties, except Pottawattamie, with two Farm Bureaus, which can pay $7,000 in aid.

The homestead exemption bill calls for continuation of the 2 per cent retail sales tax. An accompanying bill would repeal the $2 head tax for old age pensions.

The income tax law continues without repeal, but the sales tax law expires April 1, unless the legislature continues it. A bill to reduce income tax payments by increasing exemptions has been filed in the senate. This bill would give single persons an exemption of $1,000 and married couples an exemption of $2,000, with an exemption of $200 for each dependent. The present law allows single persons a deduction of $6 from gross tax, married couples a deduction of $12, and a deduction of $2 for each dependent.

The legislature passed two bills in its opening weeks, both of them of an emergency nature. The principal one permits boards of supervisors to issue $75,000 in anticipatory warrants to make feed loans to farmers in drouth areas. The money obtained by sale of warrants would be used at once to make loans which would bear not less than 3 per cent interest. The counties selling warrants would make tax levies to insure their retirement. The other authorized Sioux City to levy a tax to raise $40,000 to clear its streets of a snow blockade.

Mrs. Miller Dies

Mrs. Alex Miller, Iowa's secretary of state, died last Sunday at Des Moines, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza. She was 65. Her administration of the state department had been notable for the emphasis on highway safety and for the establishment of a state road patrol.

Mrs. Miller was the widow of Alex Miller, of Washington, Iowa. Both had long been prominent in Democratic circles. Mrs. Miller went into active politics somewhat by accident in 1932, but speedily made a name for herself. She led the state ticket in the election last fall. Her successor will be appointed by Governor Kraschel.

Ohio Floods

Spring rains coming in the winter and flowing off frozen ground like water off a barn roof raised the Ohio and its tributaries to flood stage last week, with the lower Mississippi also responding to the increased water supply. Cincinnati, Ohio, doubly damaged by flood and fire, and Louisville, Ky., were the worst hit of the large cities.

Small towns and farms along the rivers were badly hit also, but early reports indicated that the cities, with light, power and water supplies wrecked by floods, were having the hardest time. Meanwhile, west of the Mississippi, ice, snow and cold weather reigned, while in the flood area hopes of a cold spell that would change rain to snow were complicated by fears of the suffering that cold weather would also bring to the homeless hundreds of thousands.

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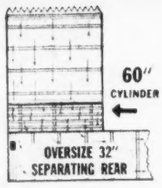

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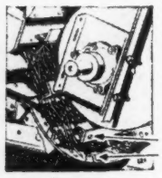

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Iowa Bureau Holds Annual Meet

State Farm Group Reports an Increase in Membership and Adopts Resolutions

WITH a sharp increase in membership for inspiration, the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation held one of its best annual conventions at Des Moines during the third week in January. In spite of icy highways and heavy feeding chores at home, a large crowd was on hand from all parts of the state. The meeting this year lacked the tension of a year ago, following the invalidation of the crop control law by the supreme court, but it resulted in a number of important resolutions pertaining to state and national problems.

O. W. Beeler, organization director, told how the Iowa Farm Bureau group had made the largest gain of any state unit in the United States during 1936. There was an increase of 13,187 persons in the membership, bringing the new total up to 46,532. The Illinois unit, with 58,292 members, was the only state with a membership higher than Iowa for the past year. Mahaska county made the largest gain within the state, going from 380 to 761, a jump of 100 per cent. With 1,023 members, representing 40 per cent of all farmers in its area, the Benton county bureau is the largest local unit in Iowa.

Membership Work

The current growth of the Iowa bureau is attributed to intensive membership work done by the new set-up of regional directors, district men and trained solicitors. The goal for 1937 is between 55,000 and 60,000 members. In order to provide adequate funds for the state office, the new finance plan adopted a year ago is now being put into effect by more than two-thirds of the counties. Under this plan, local membership fees will be increased from $5 to $10 per year. In some counties, the $10 rule is effective this year; in others, not until 1938. All counties are expected to be operating under the plan by next year.

In reviewing the bureau's work for 1936, V. B. Hamilton, state secretary, pointed out the accomplishments and recommended the continued development of the Minute Man organization for disseminating information on current issues in the townships. He reported that the Iowa Farm Bureau Service Company handled a large volume of light materials and lubricating oils. The life insurance department wrote $1,100,000 in new business and handled 13,984 policies. Auto losses settled amounted to a total of about $160,000.

Set Up Poultry Unit

Among other major accomplishments was the creation of the Iowa Poultry Producers Marketing Association plant, at Ottumwa. This will process poultry and eggs and wholesale finished products on the market. Another recent development is the formation of a rural electrification administration department. The purpose of this body is to coordinate and assist the new rural electric cooperatives of the state in organization, engineering, legal procedure and management service. Robert Combs, of Davenport, former Scott county agricultural agent, has been secured as manager. K. R. Brown is chief engineer. Each cooperative using the service will have a member on the executive committee and will own stock in the administrative unit.

The bureau also assisted in setting up on the Omaha market a cooperative livestock commission company. It will be a Producer organization and a member of the National Livestock Marketing Association.

In his annual message as state president, Francis Johnson, of Terril, commended the work of the state and county officials. He reported that a reorganization of the standing committees had increased operating efficiency.

Some convention discussion centered on state versus national administration of the soil conservation program, farm tenancy and the development of cooperatives.

Edward A. O'Neal, national president, declared that administration of the farm program by the forty-eight states under present conditions would mean chaos. He said:

A National Problem

"More and more our experience drives us back to the inevitable conclusion that agriculture is a national problem. . . . If every one of the forty-eight states should take over the administration of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act in 1938, it is a foregone conclusion that the whole program would represent a hodge-podge of inconsistency, contradiction and conflict."

The Iowa delegates took action on the tenancy question by adopting a resolution calling on congress and the state legislature for "a special long-time amortized loan at reasonable interest rates, based on current income from the farm, to be made available to worthy tenants or young people desiring to own a family sized farm for a home." The resolution recommended the granting by the state of a tax preferential, thru a graduated land tax or homestead tax relief on owner-operated family sized farms."

The bureau also insisted that "the current money market justifies, and sectional drouth conditions make imperative, the continuance of the 3½ per cent interest rate on federal farm loans. It also urged that "in fairness to borrowers all existing land bank loans should be equalized as to interest rates at minimum contract rate."

With respect to the principle of crop adjustment, the bureau declared for retirement of sub-marginal lands and for production of balance, including farm storage, to avoid price depressing surpluses.

C. V. Gregory, editor of the Prairie Farmer and member of President Roosevelt's special commission to study cooperatives in Europe, spoke on the subject of cooperative selling and buying abroad. He reported that, with the aid of cooperatives, agricultural prices are kept more stable in some European nations.

Several resolutions dealt with taxation. One read: "We recommend that

Francis Johnson, President
Iowa Farm Bureau Federation

if the 2 per cent sales tax is re-enacted or extended, feed for livestock, grain, seed, purebred livestock for breeding purposes, agricultural limestone, fertilizer and insecticides be exempted from the provisions of the tax. In the event of the enactment of homestead relief legislation, we insist that such relief be derived from proceeds of the three-point tax law, allocated as a pro rata replacement for property taxes paid on farms and homes qualified as homesteads. We favor exemption of permanent improvements on farms and homes occupied by owners for a term of three years from date of construction."

Other resolutions favored use of public funds and county power machinery to stimulate use of limestone and control of erosion; use of relief labor on construction of farm-to-market roads; enforcement and strengthening of the noxious weed laws; increase in import duties on sago, tapioca and cassava starches; promotion of world peace, and expansion of the market news service of radio station WOI at Iowa State College.

In addressing the convention, Gov. Nelson G. Kraschel said he would push vigorously for a farm-to-market secondary road program during the present session. He pointed out that the government would match state funds for this purpose. He suggested that state funds might be raised by a usage tax on trucks and buses.

The bureau continued its music appreciation program this year by holding contests for single and mixed quartets. Honors in the men's event went to Winneshiek county, Mahaska taking second.

Winning women's quartet was the Muscatine group. The Hardin county singers were second.

In the mixed competition, Hardin county won. Poweshiek was second.

Awards for standard performance were made to Cedar, Cedar Falls, Orange and Waterloo townships in Black Hawk county; West Lafayette township, Bremer county, and Harland township, Fayette county.

Effective Pageant

A feature of the evening programs was the staging of the pageant, "The Quest of Agriculture," depicting in a series of nine scenes, involving living figures, the progress of agriculture from Biblical slave days to the present. A high point of the performance was a final scene where actors, in the garb of many nations, brought a variety of products to the table of an American family. In turn, American products for export were presented in symbol. The scene emphasized the significance of trade as a factor in world prosperity and world peace.

Francis Johnson continues as president of the Iowa bureau for another year, no election being scheduled this year. Allen B. Kline, Vinton, was re-elected vice-president; Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, chairman of the state women's committee, to succeed Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson, of Eddyville, who retired after fifteen years in that office.

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We Cooks Conquer Potatoes

A Few Extra Seconds Bring In the Dividends

COOKING potatoes, I once supposed, was like boiling water. Every woman could do it. Suggestions to the contrary were made only by unoriginal people bandying bride cookery jokes.

Recently, however, I have been informed otherwise — informed so bluntly and with so total a disregard for my own and my fellow cooks' feelings, that quite suddenly I find convictions of a decade doing a right-about.

Unbiased deliberation is convincing me that the average woman is not a crack cook when it comes to potatoes. It is convincing me also that light and fluffy mashed potatoes, tender and mealy boiled potatoes, crisp and well seasoned hash, and escalloped potatoes with the juice cooked crisply in, instead of lolling sloppily about, actually are rare enough on our tables to inspire comment; and suggesting that it is perfectly possible that two or three times a day a frightening number of tables are spread with a monotonous succession of soggy, gummy, soaked and unseasoned potatoes, that aren't really meant to be that way, but are.

The Husbands Did it

And before you rise to flay me, let me say that my informers—disturbers of my own lifelong illusions about cooks and potatoes—were a group of husbands. Not your own, perhaps, nor (as luck would have it) mine; but a miscellaneous group of seemingly well fed and contented men folks who, in the overlong interlude preceding a community banquet, just happened to attack, and ultimately tear to conversational shreds, potatoes and women who cook them.

The bluntness of their expressed grievances was exaggerated, without doubt, by the fact that food service was slow and stomachs had been empty overlong. (Emptiness in the male stomach has never yet made for temperate phrasing.) But there is no present doubt in my mind but what those irate potato cook defilers did unearth a bit of truth.

Do We Heat the Cream?

How many of us are there, for instance, who have not been told at some time or another to heat the cream (or milk and butter with which we moisten our mashed potatoes), and to add them to the hot mashed vegetable scalding hot? Yet how many of us actually do so heat this milk or cream?

We grab for the butter bowl. In goes a dash of cold milk. And we blame the heaviness, or gumminess, of the dish on the potatoes themselves, rather than on the wielder of the masher and spoon. Yet to dump milk and butter into a saucepan and heat over the fire during those last few moments while drained potatoes are drying out in the kettle would take practically no time at all. And dividends for the few seconds spent would be a hundredfold.

To get on with our soul searching —how many of us are there who habitually place potatoes (to be boiled) in a cold kettle with a loosely fitting lid, and then douse them with water less than boiling and in double quantity? The result is that the vegetable is water soaked and gummy as it comes from the kettle, rather than mealy and flavorsome, as good boiled Irish potatoes have every right to be.

And how many of us frequently serve a sort of escalloped potato soup instead of genuine escalloped potatoes—tender slices of golden brown potatoes with rich cream or milk and butter cooked entirely into the succulent slices? And how many fail to slash and pinch a baked potato as soon as it comes from the oven, or to add a scraping of onion to potato soup to "point up" its flavor?

And let's just have an honest lifting of hands from those who make a three-point circuit from potatoes boiled to potatoes mashed to potatoes fried, with no venturing into such pleasant bypaths as those that hold good fluffy potato pancakes, mashed potato soup (made from leftovers and lickin' good), potatoes au gratin or meat pie with real potato crust.

To give directions for common potato dishes to experienced cooks may seem little short of presumptuous. Yet, is it? What are the methods which give perfection when handling this starchy vegetable? How do we produce tops in such common dishes as potatoes creamed, potatoes plain boiled or potatoes mashed?

A resume of the things which we all know about these daily repeaters, with a wind-up devoted to some crackin' good potato combinations (that many of us don't serve at all), shouldn't hurt any one and might do us all some good.

Let's start with plain:

Boiled Potatoes

The secret of boiling potatoes to mealy perfection is to get the cooking started as speedily as possible. Have both water and kettle hot. Use as little water as possible—never enough to more than half cover the vegetable. Use a tightly fitting lid. Bring the water to a boil as quickly as heat will bring it. Salt, preferably when vegetable is half cooked. The fork test for doneness can't be improved upon unless you've a steel knitting needle parked in the kitchen. Drain immediately and thoroly, then place over low heat and dry out for a few seconds.

Additional seasonings, chopped parsley or chives, a daub of butter or the sediment from fried pork chops, ham or sausage, may be added to the pan as the potatoes dry.

Mashed Potatoes

Run well cooked, drained potatoes—which have been dried out for moment, as above—thru a hot potato ricer, or mash until free from lumps. Add scalding hot cream, or butter and milk, gradually beating until very light. (One-half cup of rich milk and two tablespoons of butter is about right for eight medium potatoes.)

Add the sort of seasonings you desire. But don't forget that a bit of browned and crumbled sausage, ham or bacon, or a bit of chopped parsley, is fine as a seasoner for mashed Irishers.

If mashed potatoes can not be served at once, see that a bit of additional moisture is beaten into them, then stand the kettle in a pan of boiling water. Or turn the vegetable into a heat-proof baking dish, dot with butter and slip into the oven for a few moments.

Potatoes Boiled in Jackets

Only potatoes with really nice looking jackets should be cooked in this fashion—don't you think? And then only after jackets have been thoroly scrubbed with a brush and hot water until not a fleck remains. I like to peel a strip around the center of the potato, or prick with a fork, before the vegetables go into the pan. Cook as for plain boiled potatoes. Serve in jackets or out, and with a dash of butter or bacon fat.

Creamed Potatoes

So your husband doesn't like creamed potatoes! Then might he not possibly have been that "irate one"—the fellow at the end of the table who barked out that creamed potatoes, as far as he was concerned, were just "cold potatoes with lumpy flour paste"? Probably not. Nevertheless, good creamed potatoes and bad creamed potatoes are as far apart as the poles. For the latter you'll need a good rich sauce—one-fourth cup of butter and one-half cup of flour to two cups of rich milk and one-half teaspoon of salt is the proper proportion. (Grandmother's creamed potatoes — with a sauce made chiefly of milk and flour—have never been a great success with any one.) And you will need seasoning—plenty of salt, with a dash of pepper, a scraping of onion or a sprinkling of cheese. (Potatoes cooked in jackets are especially fine for creaming, since they hold shape and have more flavor than potatoes cooked without.)

And you'll want to fold potatoes into sauce as gently as possible—no vigorous stirring in the saucepan. Many cooks prefer adding new or freshly cooked and quartered old potatoes, to the hot vegetable dish, and pouring the sauce over the vegetable rather than blending with it.

Baked Potatoes

Rub well scrubbed potatoes with butter or bacon fat. Bake in a hot oven for from 45 to 60 minutes. Remove at once and prick with fork to let steam out. Cut a one and one-half-inch cross in top of potato and while holding with a towel press each potato from bottom until it bursts thru at top. Top with butter, salt, pepper and paprika.

Escalloped Potatoes

It required no chorus of irate husbands to convince me that nothing in the potato line is as rare as good escalloped potatoes. Arrange a quart of thinly sliced raw potatoes, two and one-half teaspoons of salt and three tablespoons of flour in a greased baking dish, top with two cups of scalding hot thin cream, or two cups of rich milk (scalding hot) and one-fourth cup of butter, cover dish and slip into a moderate oven for ninety minutes, or until potatoes are a golden brown and liquid has evaporated. (Baking dish lid should be removed for the last half of the baking period. Grated cheese and chopped pimiento add flavor to the dish.)

If the baking casserole is deep, I like to turn potatoes gently, using a broad pancake turner, just once during the baking period. But I much prefer a broad and very shallow baking dish, which allows a generous portion of crusty brownness with each serving.

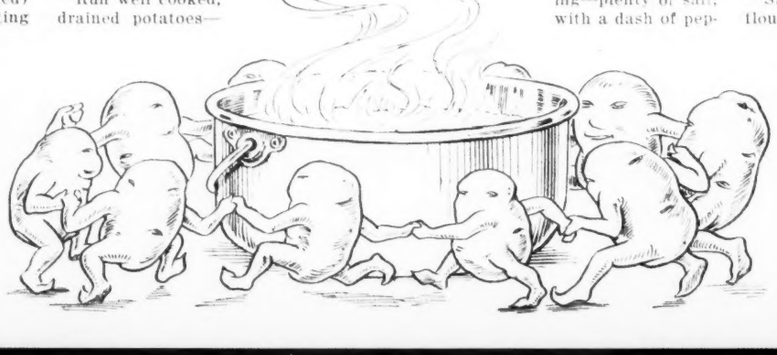
Mashed Potato Soup

Left-over mashed potatoes need not appear always in "cakes." Try sieving two cups of cold mashed potatoes, adding one quart of rich scalded milk, one teaspoon of scraped onion, one teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of butter and a dash each of pepper and chopped parsley, if you have it. Heat until scalding hot and serve with toasted bread cubes or toasted cheese sandwiches.

Fluffy Potato Pancakes

The old-fashioned all-potato pancakes, much loved by German cooks, appeal most strongly to trained palates. A half-and-half sort of pancake, like the following, is more apt to be generally liked. Incidentally, these particular heart warmers made a gala meal for two dozen adults and children who were snowed into one kitchen during the blizzard of last February—and all conceded that the blizzard and the cakes were both tops in their classes.

Sift well one and one-half cups of flour, one-half teaspoon of soda, two teaspoons of combination baking powder and one-half teaspoon of milk. Mix one and one-half cups each of grated raw potato, sour cream and milk, and four well beaten egg yolks. Combine wet and dry ingredients, then fold in four stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake on an ungreased aluminum griddle. One and one-half cups each of sour milk and sweet milk and one-third cup of melted butter may be used if sour cream is not available.



COUNTRY AIR

By A FARM WOMAN

FROM the mail-box: "We have three daughters and a small son of ten. One daughter is at Ames—tho her father and I both finished at Minnesota and drew pay on that faculty before coming here, where my people took a homestead and built a sod shanty in '69. Andy at WOI sold Ames to us." I wonder if the state board of education has any idea how many people Andy sells on the college at Ames.

"Enjoyed your thoughts of hibernating. I had got to that stage myself when the mail came with your column, and now I'm not going to hibernate. Gave me the necessary refreshment to carry on for a little while at least." (There I go again, persuading people against their better judgment. It's my besetting sin.)

The same column read while coming back from California across the desert country in New Mexico set the reader wondering just where she would find her galoshes when she got home. The joke's on her. It was skates she needed when she got here—not galoshes.

S. E. Skott writes from Epworth, Iowa, about a "mild row" he and his wife got into over my comment on "Gone With the Wind," his contention being that "it is a waste of good time to read such books of lengthy yarn spinning when one ought to spend time on a worth while book. For example, the Mississippi congressman who turned up missing and was finally discovered absorbed in 'Gone With the Wind,' should have been reading Stuart Chase's 'Rich land, Poor Land'." Nothing particularly significant in the congressman episode! Congressmen always have had an affinity for wind! But I do think it would be a good idea for both the gentleman from Mississippi and me to read the Chase book. If Hans Skott recommends it, I'll bet it picks a fuss with somebody.

If Mr. Skott objects to big books, he might like the two that also came in today's mail. One is a diet primer for first graders, put out by the Wisconsin department of agriculture and markets, at Madison. Clever for home reading or for schools pumping up an interest in milk or hot lunches. The other is Fannie R. Buchanan's little dime store book, "Short Stories of American Music." It has all the charm of her larger books except size. The children will love it, but I think I'd like it for a club program number.

To get back to "Gone With the Wind" most people do, I notice—Daisy V. Wiliams started it at 10 a. m., didn't stop for lunch, and finished it at 7 p. m. How's that for a record? Any takers? My record isn't so good. It's rather a disgraceful one. I cheated. For the first time in years I peeked ahead and skimmed the last 200 pages. It didn't pay, tho, for when I went back and read it with proper decorum, I found so much stuff I'd missed that the pattern was entirely different.

Large books like that don't lend themselves to bed readers, unless you're willing to resign yourself to lying on your right side for the first half of the book, so the heavy side may rest upon the bed, and upon the left side for the last half of the book. Your only fatigue is physical. But take "Kristin Lavransdatter" (I am offering no apologies—I'll go right on talking about this book until every bookworm that reads this column has read the book); I couldn't read "Kristin" more than an hour or two at a time—it left me so emotionally exhausted.

The only adverse comment I had ever heard of "Gone With the Wind" was, "It's just a good rebel yell." I can't see that, tho. Margaret Mitchell had her tongue in her cheek whenever she wrote of the Cause, and her reconstruction period was merely a dramatic retelling of history.

Now watch me make the literary ones shiver—from my editor down. I think "Anthony Adverse" is a greater book than "Gone With the Wind." The latter is completely materialistic. It deals with disillusionments and personal inconsistencies. "Anthony Adverse" is idealistic in the real theme of the book, which is Anthony's search for God. It deals with regeneration. Those chapters which rankle in virtuous bosoms can be skipped if any one chooses, but they are a reflection of life as it was lived by people of Anthony's class and period. So are Scarlett's hypocrisies a reflection of the training of her class and her times. The effect upon the sum total of human happiness might be meditated upon in comparison of these points.

Anyway, what a shame it is that a girl like Scarlett couldn't have lived today. She honestly tried to reconcile her Irish pugnacity with the hypocrisies of being a lady, as Ellen and Mammy had taught her. She tried to get her men according to that code. She got 'em. But it wasn't men she wanted. The way she got them later proved that. What she wanted was power, the excitement of intrigue, and achievement. If she'd lived today, she'd have gone into the movies, established a business, played tennis, organized charity drives, ran a few farms or a night club, made metropolitan opera a paying business and had a swell time in general living out her restlessness.

But when you read it, friends, take care that you, as farmers, pay attention to war, depression, recovery, farming practices and the ownership of land. There's the meat of the book for us farmers. It's the thing I'm going to confine myself to when I read the book the next time. Why, of course I'm going to—aren't you?

WHAT KIND OF A GRANDMOTHER ARE YOU GOING TO BE?

Most of us wonder what old age has in store for us. A good many of us have definite ideas as to the sort of grandmothers we would like to be, but wonder what we can do now that will enable us to grow into this contented and happy old age.

We want to hear from women who have already reached this happy state of age and from those yet on their way. Won't you sit down now and write us a letter telling what you think?

We will pay a dollar for each letter published. Letters must reach us by February 2. Address your letters to Grandmother Contest Editor, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

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Of course, you can really do most of this yourself. But he'll gladly help you end the misery of your cold.

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This combined poultice-and-vapor action eases the breathing—loosens phlegm—relieves irritation—helps break congestion.

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In every sack of VICTOR FLOUR you will find a coupon which, together with very little cash, will buy any of the fine Premiums listed below. The number of coupons required is very small—so you can quickly get the Premiums you want! You positively save one-third to one-half of the regular retail price and every article is of the very highest quality—with a money-back guarantee of satisfaction. Ask your grocer for the VICTOR PREMIUM FOLDER.

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Here's the easy way to put new perfection in all your baking. Use Mother's Best Flour. Has an exceptional elastic, mellow gluten quality. Makes dough that's much easier to knead. Gives a finer, more even texture to bread, pies, cakes and pastries. Adds delightful new flavor to everything. It's the economical flour to buy—saves costly baking failures—gives more bakings per sack. Ask your grocer for Mother's Best Flour.

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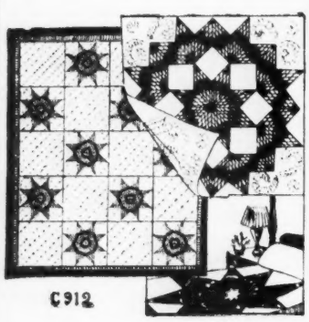

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YOUR throat and your bronchial tubes are lined with tiny moisture glands. When you catch cold, these glands clog—their secretion dries. Sticky mucus collects. You feel a tickling . . . you cough!

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Cereals "Stick to the Ribs"

"A DISH of cereal," my grandfather used to say, "sticks to the ribs." Which remark, I take it, was one of high compliment, since I have known him to wind up a breakfast of buckwheat cakes with a steaming bowl of cornmeal mush and then top the whole thing with a slice of fresh bread ladled with butter and topped with my grandmother's choice pear honey.

Grandfather's knowledge of nutrition principles was in line with his times — exceedingly sketchy. His food selections were determined chiefly by palate and past performance. But common sense told him that a man of his size and activity needed just the type of easily assimilated energy food that grain foods supply. And my grandmother was a good cook, and an economical one.

Had a Feel for Food Flavors

"Get a bowl of cereal down, and your grocery bill goes down, too,"

I've heard her say. And she knew how to make her oatmeal porridge, whole wheat gems, baked rice, dried beef and Boston brown bread appetizing enough that they did go down easily. Moreover, she had an instinctive feel for food flavors, if not values, and knew how to supplement a rather heavy cereal diet with fruit, pickles, meat and greens—brought in in the fall and kept alive in cellar earth beds—so that, in balance, her meals, I suspect, fell not far short of the modern aim.

What's New in Cereals?

We can, for instance, wilt lettuce, make chiffon pie and toss together apple and carrot salad. But how many of us—come on, hands up—can turn out a golden brown, two-inch-deep, crustily moist spoon bread, or ladle out a whole meat porridge that actually gets repeat orders, or prepare a brand of oatmeal that we can really brag about? Moreover, how many of us, during the last several months, have given any thought toward what's new in the cereal world, with a subsequent pleasant switching in breakfast foods?

Before getting down to the business of actual cookery, let's consider first just what a dish of good cereal does have to offer in the way of food value and economy.

Most of the facts are familiar ones. No one need tell us, for instance, that the greater the quantity of cereals we use, the less will be our total bill for food. No one need tell us that the grain foods are more important than any other class of foods save milk, nor that they furnish the most valuable and easily assimilated energy substances available.

If Economy Is an Item

Where food budgets are unrestricted and the family may depend upon generous quantities of fresh fruits and vegetables to supply mineral and vitamin elements, then white bread, polished rice and similar products may be served as exclusively as desired. If economy is an item, then whole grain products—brown rice, whole wheat flour, yellow cornmeal and entire grain breakfast foods—can be depended upon to furnish the heat and energy needed to carry us thru the day as well as certain of the regulating and protective elements which we might otherwise have to get from additional supplies of more expensive foods.

A 40 per cent cereal diet will mean approximately one main cereal dish at each meal, besides bread. Supper dishes may be pancakes, waffles, double servings of hot quick-breads, gems with syrup, cereal cookies, cornmeal mush and similar dishes. Noon meal dishes might consist of dumplings with the meat, meat and cereal loaves, Indian pudding and baked dishes of hominy, rice, macaroni or spaghetti. For breakfast, nothing equals the good old bowl of breakfast cereal.

Whether a grain product dish is delectable or deplorable depends frequently upon the cook. If the family loses appetite for its favorite breakfast cereal, then look to the cooking or make a change of cereal. Fifty per cent of the boys in a South Bend, Ind., health class, who professed a dislike of oatmeal, stated as the reason for their dislike that it was "gummy"—yet well cooked oatmeal is nothing of the sort.

Cooking in milk or half milk and half water gives a delightfully rich flavor to whole wheat porridge, cornmeal mush, oatmeal and similar breakfast foods. Merely follow accustomed recipes, but substitute milk for water in whatever proportion desired.

Cornmeal Mush

Cornmeal mush is delicious when made in this manner: Blend one cup of cornmeal with one cup of cold water and add one and one-half teaspoons of salt; add three cups of scalded whole milk and bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Cook over hot water for from one to two hours. One cup of additional hot milk may be added if a thinner mush is liked. Serve with brown sugar and whole milk.

Keeping your eye on what the manufacturer has to offer pays particular dividends as regards breakfast food. Something new and different always perks up breakfast appetites. One cereal manufacturer is now flaking an old favorite nut-like prepared cereal. Another has recently brought out a quick cooking combination of wheat and oats that tastes something like whole wheat and something like oatmeal, and, be-

sides being awfully good in the morning's cereal bowl, this oat and wheat combination makes exceptionally good drop cookies.

Cereal combinations that are special favorites at our house are:

Corn Flakes Pie Crust

Roll four cups of corn flakes until fine. (There should then be one cup of crushed flakes.) Add one-third cup of melted butter, one-third cup of sugar and a pinch of salt. Press firmly into a piepan. Chill and use as crust for any cream or chiffon pie.

Wheat-Oat Cookies

Cream two-thirds cup of butter, then cream in gradually two cups of light brown sugar. Add two beaten eggs and beat hard. Sift one and one-half cups of flour, two teaspoons of combination baking powder, one-half teaspoon of salt and one teaspoon of cinnamon. Mix with two cups of flaked, quick cooking wheat-oat cereal. Add to egg-sugar mixture. Also add one tablespoon of vinegar and one-half cup each of raisins and nuts. Mix well. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto a greased baking sheet. Bake in a hot oven (400 degrees F.)

(Continued on page 15)

PETE the TRAMP

by C.D. RUSSELL

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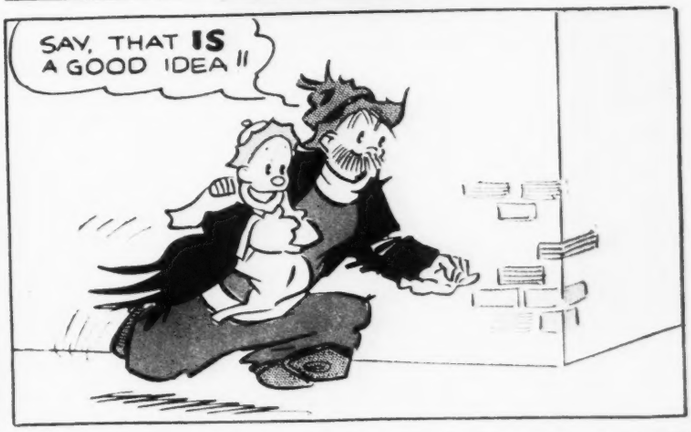

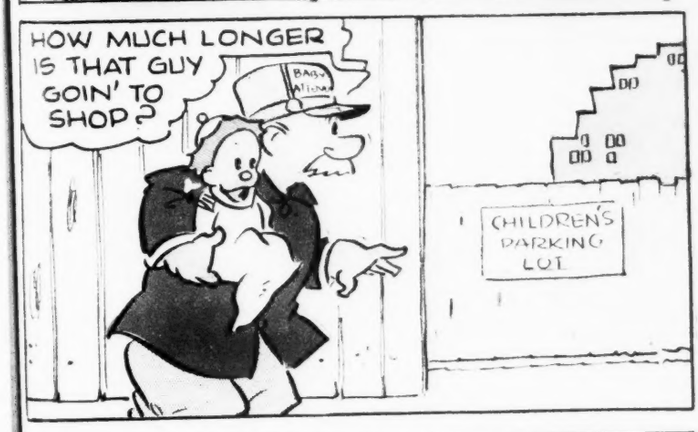

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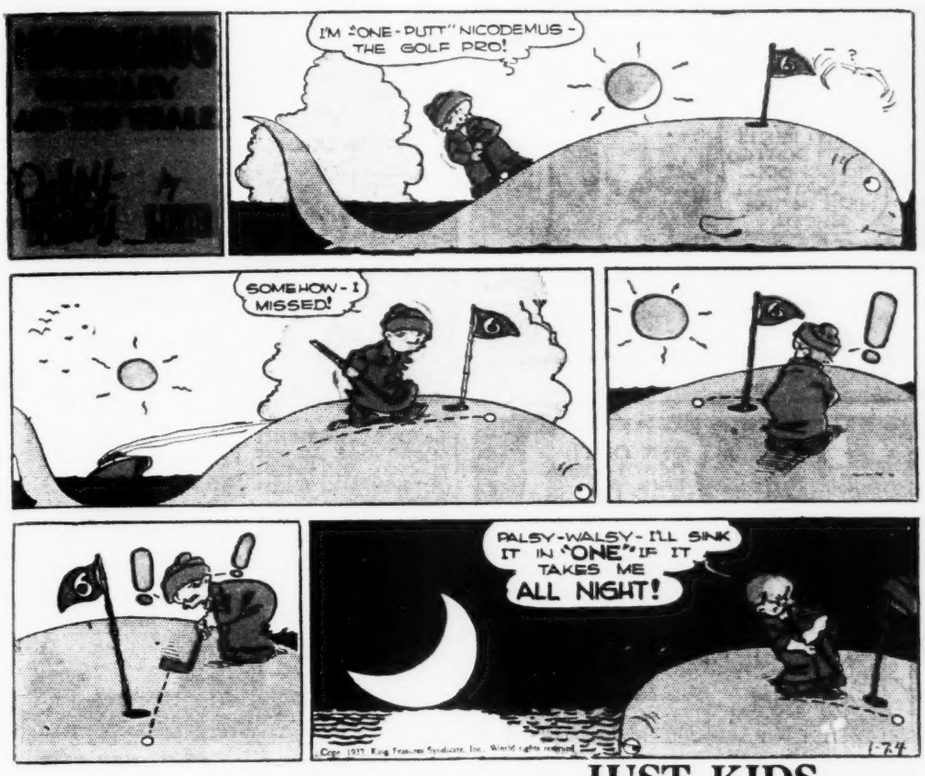
POLLY AND HER PALS.

By CLIFF STERRETT.



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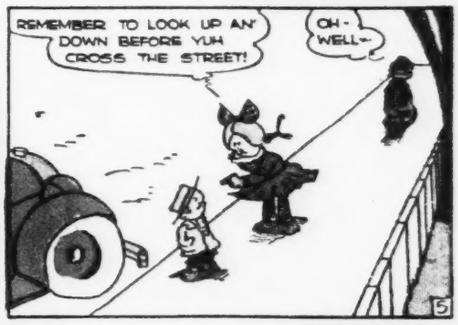

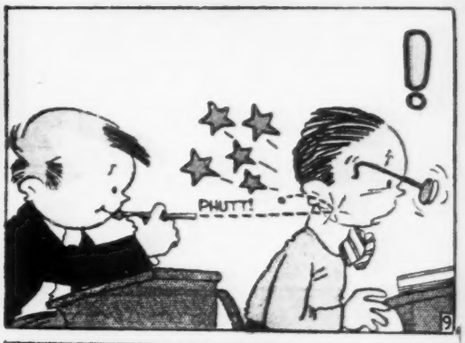

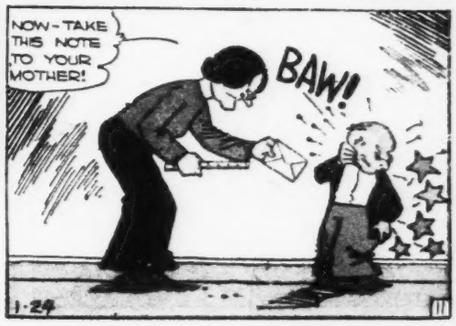

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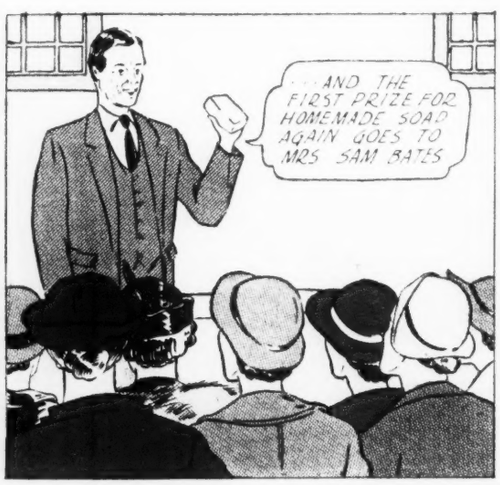

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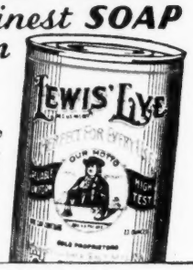

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Hazards at Home

Thousands of deaths and many more injuries result from home accidents which could easily be prevented by a little care and forethought. Twelve thousand people were killed in the United States in a recent year by falls caused by littered stairways, chairs used as step-ladders, rugs on slippery floors, and steep stairways without handrails.

To pull up a chair to reach articles stored on a high shelf is a natural thing to do, unless a step-ladder is as convenient as the chair. A step-ladder not only saves possible broken bones—it also saves the chairs.

A brightly polished floor is a thing of beauty, and scatter rugs are the natural coverings; but unanchored scatter rugs are a menace to dignity and to life and limb.

Warming Canned Meat

Canned meat must be heated to boiling temperature for ten minutes before it is used, or even tasted. Canned meat to be used cold in sandwiches or salads should be boiled or roasted, and then cooled. It is dangerous to omit this step in using home canned meat products.

Cereals "Stick to the Ribs"

(Continued from page 12)

for ten minutes. This recipe makes forty-eight delicious cookies.

Baked Apple Surprise

Wash and core good, tart apples. Fill centers with left-over cooked oatmeal or wheat-oat cereal. Add a few raisins. Sprinkle one tablespoon of sugar over each apple. Add just enough water to cover bottom of baking dish. Bake covered and in a moderately hot oven until the apples start to look transparent; then remove cover and bake until tender.

Old-Fashioned Indian Pudding

For genuine old-fashioned Indian pudding, mix one cup of cornmeal with one cup of cold milk. Add three cups of scalded milk and cook rapidly, stirring constantly to prevent burning, for ten minutes. Add one teaspoon of salt, take from fire and cool slightly. Then add one quart of rich milk, two well beaten eggs, one cup each of sugar and raisins and one-half teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a greased casserole set in a slow oven for about two hours. When done, spread with butter, sprinkle with brown sugar and serve.

Top-Notch Macaroni and Cheese

Cook one-half pound of broken macaroni in plenty of boiling salted water until tender. (Add a slice of onion to the cooking pot and let it cook with the macaroni.) When the macaroni is tender, discard onion and wash macaroni in cold water and drain. Make a rich white sauce by melting one-fourth cup of butter, adding one-fourth cup of flour, and mixing with two and one-half cups of scalded milk. Cook for three minutes, stirring constantly. Season with one-half teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of mustard and a pinch of pepper. Arrange macaroni, one cup of finely cut cheese, sauce and one-half cup of buttered bread crumbs in layers in a greased casserole. Top with crumbs. Bake in a quick oven until the crumbs have browned.

Liver Can Be Canned

A slice of liver three inches square will provide more than enough vitamins A and G, a third of the day's supply of protein and half the iron for a day, says Miss Ruth Cessna, extension nutritionist at Iowa State College.

Long, slow cooking is the secret of getting every member of the family to eat liver.

If it can not be used fresh, liver can be canned like any other meat. Cut into thick slices, remove skin and blood vessels and soak in cold water for forty-five minutes. Then dip into boiling water for five minutes or brown quickly in a little hot fat. Pack in jars while hot, adding a teaspoon of salt for each quart, and process 90 minutes at 10 pounds pressure or three and one-half hours in a hot water bath.

In canning liver paste, run three pounds of pork liver and one and one-half pounds of fresh fat pork shoulder thru a meat chopper three times. Add three beaten eggs, a teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon each of pepper and cloves, a cup each of chopped onion and dry bread crumbs and mix. Pack into containers, place in pressure cooker uncovered and heat thoroly for 40 minutes without pressure. Seal and process at 10 pounds pressure for two hours, or in hot water bath for three and one-half hours after sealing.

Winter Homes for Birds

Scattering bread crumbs on the window sill is doing a good deed for hungry birds, but providing suitable shelters is even more appreciated in winter.

Many persons are inclined to neglect one important matter in bird conservation—the provision of suitable roosting quarters for cold weather. Nest boxes left up during the year partly fill this need, but more can be done. Hollow trees may be havens for a number of birds that belong to valued species, so you should think twice before cutting down such trees. Boxes placed behind knotholes in the hay barn make ideal roosting places for birds.

A Cabbage a Day

Instead of "an apple a day," the Romans believed for six hundred years that cabbage helped them to do without physicians, who had been driven from the country for political reasons.

A Thermometer Helps

A thermometer will relieve your worries about the appearance of your fruits and vegetables after a chilly winter night, suggests Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, instructor in foods and nutrition at Iowa State College.

Apples lose much nutritional value and flavor and become flabby if kept long under 32 degrees. Beets and carrots are not damaged unless allowed to stand in temperatures under 30 degrees. Freezing makes celery unsuitable for eating, altho a little formation of ice crystals may be removed in ice cold water without damaging the vegetable.

Grapes, grapefruit and oranges must be kept above 32 degrees; lemons above 38 degrees. Tomatoes never should be stored under 40 degrees, and wrapping helps to keep them firm and fresh.

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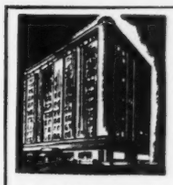
Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



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Sabbath School Lesson

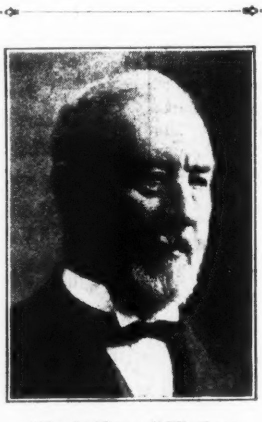
By HENRY WALLACE

Jesus the Light of the World

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for February 7, 1937. John, 8: 12, 31, 32; 9:1-11.)

THIS lesson comes at the close of a heated controversy between Jesus and the Jewish leaders (whom John usually designates as the Jews) during the feast of tabernacles, about six months before the determination to put Jesus to death, which was definitely and finally formed at this time, was put into effect. During the controversy, He had claimed to be their Messiah, the Son of God.

The conflict ended in a threatening mob. "Then took they up stones to cast at him; but Jesus hid himself and went out of the temple, going thru the midst of them, and so passed by." The rulers knew public sentiment was strong for Him and made no attempt to delay Him. As Jesus passed out, He saw a man who was blind from birth. When the disciples saw Jesus looking at the man they at once asked: "Master, who did sin, this man, or his parents, that he was born blind?" It was a question that had been asked ages before, and has been asked ever since: What is the connection between sin and suffering? Moses had laid down the law of heredity in Exodus—what we know as the second commandment. The subject had been frequently discussed by the Jewish rabbis and heathen philosophers; and the disciples evidently thought this was a fine opportunity to find out what the Master thought on the subject.



"Uncle Henry" Wallace

Two facts were assumed by the disciples: First, that suffering is the result of sin; second, that a child may suffer for the sins of its parents. Who was the guilty party in this case, this man or his parents? The absurdity of whether a man should be born blind as a punishment for his own sins did not strike them at first; hence, some have concluded that the Jews at that time must have believed in a previous state of existence, and that a man was punished in this life for sins committed in a previous state. This, in fact, was a common belief among the heathen; their method of accounting for such extreme cases of suffering. There is no evidence that the Jews ever held to this idea. Theologians have devised other ingenious theories of getting around a seeming difficulty, which I do not regard worthy of notice. In fact, I do not see any difficulty in the case whatever. Common people like the disciples seldom if ever speak with exact scientific precision. The thought present in their minds was the intimate connection of sin and suffering, the suffering of the child for the sins of the parents, the suffering of the individual for the sins of the race, all well established facts. In other words, their question was: How does it happen that such a severe punishment as this should be inflicted on a child? Whose fault was it?

The Savior answers, "Neither hath this man sinned, nor his parents, but that the works of God should be made manifest in him." He does not deny the fact of sin in the man, nor of sin in his parents, but he here reproves most emphatically a habit common in all ages of the world of prying with evil surmising into the secrets of others' lives and attributing to them great sins in order to explain present calamities. This man suffered because he belonged to a sinful race, and in the providence of God he suffers more than an ordinary share, in order that he might receive more than an ordinary share in the glory that the Son of God revealed to men.

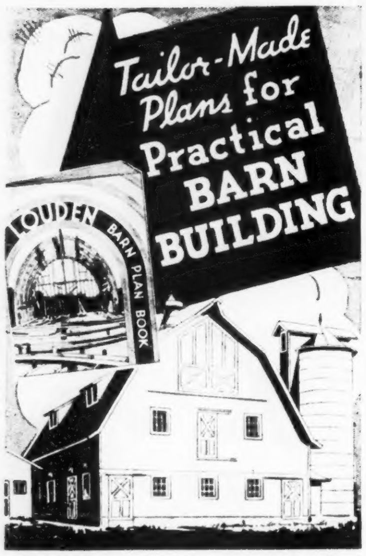
The night before, when the lights were lit in the great chandelier in the temple, Jesus had declared that He was the light of the world. It was His mission to give light to those in darkness; and so, saying, "While I am in the world, I am the light of the world," He spat upon the ground and made clay of the spittle and anointed the eyes of the blind man with the clay and then commanded him, "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam," the very pool from which the priests in solemn procession had taken the water to the altar, when Jesus said, "If any man thirst, let him come to me, and drink." There was a common belief among the ancients in the medicinal value of spittle. Jesus used it in the healing of another blind man (Mark, 8: 23), and for the recovery of speech in another. (Mark, 7: 33.) The use of any outward means was purely as a help to a very weak faith, just as we have visible sacraments given us to help out our spiritual weakness, giving us something that we can see. Sometimes Jesus used these; sometimes not, according to the circumstances or the mental and moral conditions of the sick. In the same way must we understand the command, "Go, wash in the pool of Siloam."

This man had perhaps heard of Jesus as a healer. He did not then know that Jesus was the Son of God, as appears from verses thirty-five and thirty-six of this same chapter, in which Jesus asks him, "Dost thou believe on the Son of God?" He answered, "Who is he, Lord, that I may believe on him?" This was after his recovery. It was apparently necessary in his case to use some outward means and also give him something to do to develop in him a faith that would afterward lead to his salvation. And so he went and washed in the pool of Siloam, and went home instead of coming back to the Savior.

The cure, of course, was the talk of the neighborhood and city. Then the question came up, "How were thine eyes opened?" On this point, he could only say, "The man that they call Jesus made clay and anointed mine eyes, and said unto me, 'Go, wash in the pool of Siloam,' and I went and washed, and I received my sight."

Notice how this man was brought before the Pharisees and examined and re-examined, questioned and cross-questioned. Notice the simplicity of his testimony. The great offense was not that Jesus had healed the man, but that He had done it on the Sabbath day. The Jews held that one could apply a remedy on the holy day only for diseases of the internal organs, except when danger to life or the loss of an organ was involved.

Their answer to this was that this man was not a man of God, or He would not do these things on the Sabbath. Another answer was that this man was a sinner and could not do them. When they asked the blind man what he thought about it, he simply said, "He is a prophet." Then they brought his parents, who



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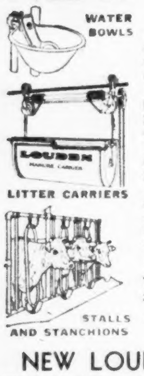

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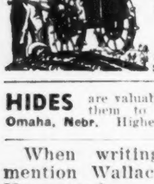

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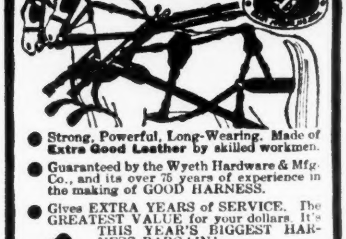

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were very adroit in their answers, saying, "He is of age; ask him"; he is our son. He was born blind; he now sees, and that's all we know about it. Then they called him up and told him to give God the praise, for they knew this man was a sinner. The blind man said, I don't know anything about that. "One thing I know, that, whereas I was blind, now I see." Then followed the excommunication at least of the man, possibly also of his parents, which was an application of what we now know as a boycott, and in the most extreme form, meaning simply starvation.

Jesus the Good Shepherd

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for February 14, 1937. John, 10:1-16.)

IN vain, Jesus had endeavored by His teachings and miracles to convince the Jewish leaders that He was their true Messiah, the Son of God made manifest in the flesh. The final miracle, healing the man born blind, had but confirmed them the more fully in their determination to put Him to death at the earliest possible moment, as a heretic and disturber of the peace.

Jesus then turns to allegory instead of direct argument, the object being to present truth in such a way as to pique curiosity and thus lead to its acceptance by even unwilling minds. He therefore exclaims: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the fold of the sheep, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber." The sheep fold was a circular enclosure of stones, with an opening or door, in which the sheep were corraled at night and left in the care of a porter or servant.

Israel was pictured in many of the Psalms, notably the twenty-third, as the flock of Jehovah, the object of His special care. The priesthood and the prophets were regarded as shepherds (Jeremiah, 23:1-5; Ezekiel, 34; Zechariah, 9). Familiar as his hearers were with these passages, they should not have failed to see clearly the scope of the allegory.

True Shepherd's Duties

The province of the true shepherd was to visit his flock in the morning, to turn the sheep out to pasture, to go before them and lead them, thus at once feeding and protecting them from danger. He thus forecasts the double office of the modern pastor, who must be a bishop in that he oversees, and a teacher in that he feeds the flock. The sheep being thus guided and fed know the voice of the true shepherd, who knows them by name, and they follow him gladly. "A stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him, for they know not the voice of strangers." So far were they from realizing their office as shepherds that they had excommunicated the man whom Jesus had healed of blindness, because he would not renounce his healer.

They failed to see that they were not in touch with the Lord of the flock nor with the flock itself; that they had no true calling, no spiritual commission, and therefore were self-constituted teachers who loved the fleece and not the flock. Then, as now, the true teacher is in harmony with the truth because he is of the truth, and must teach the truth for the truth's sake, without regard to the hostility of those who teach direct falsehood, or who profess to teach the truth, but for selfish purposes, and hence are regarded as thieves and robbers. Then, as now, those who loved the truth for truth's sake will know the voice of the true shepherd, and they follow him whose words ring true.

The Pharisees had charged Jesus with being an impostor. He points out the difference between the true shepherd and the thieves. Inasmuch as they did not and would not understand Him, He takes up a new but closely related subject. He represents Himself as the door of the sheep fold, thru which both sheep and shepherd enter as to the place of safety. Read again the teachings of the previous days. In these, His main thought was that He was the Sent of the Father, the light of the world, the bread of life, the revealer and doer of the Father's will, and thru Him and Him alone they could have access alike to the Father and to the fold of the true flock. It is the central thought of John's Gospel, in fact of all the Gospels and of the whole Bible, that thru Him and Him alone man could be restored to communion and fellowship with God. His complaint against the Jewish people was that they would not come to Him that they might have life. All that claim access to the Father in any other way than thru the Son are thieves and robbers who follow the counsel of the first thief that ever climbed over the fence into a fold, namely, the devil. None of these false systems or false teachers can abide because they do not meet the deepest wants of human nature; and the sheep—the true-hearted—do not follow. Christ promised first, life, "he shall be saved"; second, growth, "and shall go in and out, and find pasture." False religion can give neither life nor growth.

Points to Crucifixion

In the eleventh verse, the allegory again changes. From this on, Jesus is regarded as the true or ideal shepherd; and as the thought of His coming death was ever before Him at this period of His life, He adds that the good shepherd not merely giveth life and growth, but "layeth down his life for the sheep." This is much more than risking his life for the sheep, as David did, and others have done, but clearly points to the laying down of His life on Calvary.

To complete the lesson, Jesus alludes to the intimate knowledge that eastern shepherds have of each individual sheep in the flock, and couples it with the knowledge which the sheep have of the good shepherd: "I am the good shepherd; and I know mine own, and mine own know me, even as the Father knoweth me, and I know the Father." The word here translated "know" in New Testament Greek always means knowledge that grows out of community of nature or thought, and never means mere information, or what we call knowledge. Therefore, the real meaning is that union and fellowship between Christ and His people is like that union and fellowship between Him and His Father, and so intense is that fellowship that He will lay down His life for the sheep.

This not merely links the believer with the Father thru the Son, but makes him the sharer of that fellowship to the extent of his spiritual capacity. We can not know God as Christ knows Him, for we are finite; but our knowledge of Christ and of the Father thru Him, if it be true knowledge, bears a strong likeness to that perfect communion and fellowship that must exist between the Father and the Son.

Those for whom Christ lays down His life are not limited to the Jewish people alone. "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold" (this Jewish enclosure); "them also I must bring, and they shall hear my voice, and they shall become one flock, one shepherd"—one flock, one shepherd, but many folds. In this verse we have the germ of the burden of Paul's teaching, recognized first by Peter, but of which Paul was the great apostle; the universality of the church of God and the unity of believers of all nations. "There can be neither Jew nor Greek, there can be neither bond nor free, there can be no male or female; for ye all are one man in Christ Jesus."

These commentaries by Henry Wallace are based on the International Uniform Sunday School Lesson Outlines, copyrighted by the International Council of Religious Education.

Using Cheaper Cuts

It is, of course, possible to reduce the cost of current meat bills, but it requires skill and forethought on the part of the housewife to use the cheaper and less tender cuts of meat and still have them appetizing.

Mock duck is one way to prepare less tender cuts of beef. Put thru a food chopper two pounds of beef from the lower part of the round. Season it well with salt and pepper. Flatten into an oblong shape and spread with potato stuffing. Fold the meat together, turn it into a baking dish, place thin slices of salt pork over the top and bake for from 40 to 60 minutes in an oven heated to 350 degrees.

Potato Stuffing—Two cups of cold mashed potatoes, one small onion (finely minced), one tablespoon of butter, one small slice of bacon (minced), pepper, one stalk of celery (finely minced) or one-half teaspoon of celery salt, one teaspoon of salt.

Simple Labor Savers

Many labor saving devices may be made simply and inexpensively at home. Revolving casters on a small work table make a first class substitute for a tea wagon, and help to save many steps to and from sink, stove, cupboard and refrigerator. A simple wooden rack made of slats, set under the dishpan, will raise it to a more comfortable height, and this same rack is equally useful when placed on the table under hot pans of food to help them cool more quickly.

A vegetable bin under the drainboard; a cupboard under the sink for the dishpan and dish draining rack, or merely the addition of a shelf near the sink for the soap, cleaning powder and steel wool will make a considerable difference in mother's labors.

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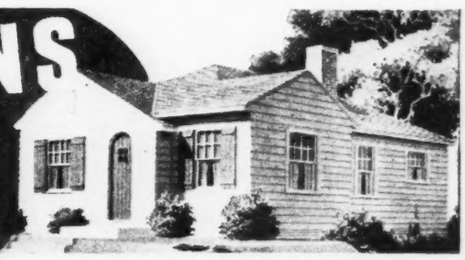

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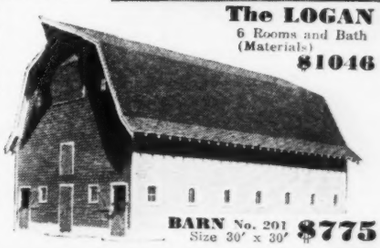

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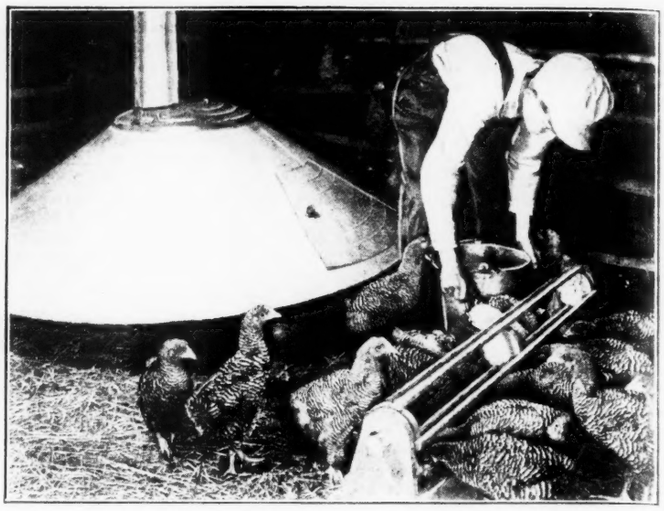

Feeding the young chickens. Note revolvable top on feed rack, to prevent birds from roosting there.

THE POULTRY

AAA Buys Eggs

To help bolster the declining price of eggs, the AAA went into the market, starting January 16, to purchase eggs for distribution to those on relief rolls. This operation is being handled by the Commodities Purchase Section. Similar purchases of butter and other commodities have been made in the past few months.

This purchase program is financed with surplus removal funds allotted under the agricultural adjustment act, which makes 30 per cent of the customs receipts available for buying surplus commodities either for disposal abroad or at home.

Fresh first eggs at Chicago were 23 cents a dozen when the purchasing program started. The trade was skeptical about any effect, claiming that since stocks of storage eggs were high, prices would stay down until more of these had been moved into consumption. Mild early winter weather had kept production up among flocks and piled up stocks before January blizzards struck.

Don Montgomery, consumers' counsel of the AAA, has pointed out that a rise in the farm and wholesale prices of eggs might take place without increasing prices to consumers.

"The ma gin between wholesale and retail prices at New York has been running for the past few weeks at higher figures than at any time in the last six years," Mr. Montgomery said. He pointed out that while there has been some drop in retail egg prices since the seasonal peak a month ago, the drop in wholesale prices has been much greater. "It is usual for both wholesale and retail prices to drop sharply at this season," he said, "but this year the farmers appear to be getting a bad break in two directions. The price they receive is going down rapidly, but with retail prices showing much less of a drop the consumption of the product is being restricted."

Mr. Montgomery said that one reason advanced in the trade for the slow decline of retail egg prices was fear on the part of retailers that severe weather might soon be experienced, which would cause wholesale prices to advance. "Thus," he said, "consumers are asked to pay high prices when bad weather actually causes a temporary reduction in movement of eggs to market, and are also asked to pay high prices when bad weather is only anticipated but has not arrived."

An additional reason for the federal egg buying is that with the present low prices of eggs and relatively high feed costs, many producers are selling their hens. A continuation of this trend would result in a less than normal hatch of chickens this season, with higher than normal prices later in the year. A program which will make egg production more profitable to farmers will help prevent such a situation, poultry specialists of the AAA say.

The amount of eggs which will be purchased will depend upon the price situation. Purchases may be made on established mercantile exchanges, from organized egg auctions, from egg producer organizations, and from other egg dealers.

Cold Weather and Fertility

Cold weather, which reduces the activity of the flock and freezes the combs and wattles of the breeding stock, will greatly reduce the fertility of hatching eggs.

The use of too few, too many, or strange males in a folck also may cause low fertility. In pen matings, use one male with ten to twelve heavy breed females or twelve to fifteen Leghorn females. In flock matings, use six to eight heavy breed males per 100 females, and five to six Leghorn males per 100 females.

The introduction into the flock of males which have not been raised together, or the use of too many males, often results in their fighting and the fertility of the eggs being greatly reduced.

Males should be in the flock at least one week before any eggs are saved for hatching purposes.

Air in Poultry Houses

As every poultryman knows, ventilation of the poultry house in winter is one of the difficult problems of flock management. Considerable improvement might be made along this line. Yet agricultural engineers say one of the obstacles to better ventilation design is a lack of uniform ideas among poultrymen as to what is wanted.

F. L. Fairbanks, of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, made this comment at the December meeting of his group:

"Some of us have designed ventilation systems to fit various types of poultry houses. These systems ventilate successfully, but always in the cold climates poultrymen come back with the report that the ventilation was all right, the litter was dry, but that it got too cold in the pens. The next question is, of course, what temperature the poultryman wants to maintain in the pen, and this is never answered except as an opinion. I asked a poultryman a few days ago about this, and he said he thought 40 degrees F. was right. On asking him on what he based this thought, he could not tell.

"In talking with poultrymen and even many engineers, I find much confusion concerning the terms 'ventilation' and 'air-conditioning,' and I feel that on this misunderstanding

hinges the progress of the solution of our poultry housing problem. . . . Ventilation means the process of removing used air from and supplying fresh air to any enclosed space by mechanical or natural means. Air-conditioning means the control, by natural or mechanical mains, of the temperature, the humidity, the air movement and the purity of the air within an enclosed space to produce and maintain environmental conditions which are comfortable for the occupants of that space.

"These two things are quite different. Ventilation implies only air flow out of and into an enclosed space. It does not imply control. It does not include any set degree of moisture removal. Air-conditioning, however, implies the continuous control of a combination of factors—temperature, moisture, dust, odors, purity and air movement, for the express purpose in this case of keeping the birds comfortable.

"If we are to design a poultry house and equipment for air conditioning, we must have the answers to the following questions: What temperature range is to be maintained in the particular house? What degree of air purity is required? At present, these questions remain unanswered."

Order Chicks Now

When zero weather is a frequent visitor, and shoveling snow a common job, talk about ordering baby chicks may seem a bit premature. Yet it is one of the most desirable and profitable things that farm flock owners in the corn belt can do in January and early February.

Why? First, because, if ordered now, one can get the chicks when wanted. There is not one out of a dozen poultrymen but what knows now—at least after a review of the situation—whether he wants March or April or May chicks. The poultry raiser knows the equipment and the layout he has or will have, when he will be best fitted to handle the babies, and when there will be other farm or house work or family affairs that will make a shift from the practice of former years necessary.

If he orders now, he can get the breed and number and quality he is prepared to pay for. The hatcheryman with a few weeks' advance notice, such as immediate orders for future delivery, can furnish just what is wanted and generally he will make a discount in addition.

This ordering in advance is of benefit to the hatchery manager as well as to the poultry raiser, because one of the things that gives the dealer gray hairs and a nervous breakdown is to be left with a goodly number of chicks on hand in the middle of the hatching season, and perhaps the next week have to turn away half of his would-be customers on account of shortage. Advance orders will smooth out such gluts and scarcities and make the buying of hatchery chicks a more satisfactory operation to all concerned.

Eventually, advance ordering of chicks will become an almost universal practice, because it is a sound and profitable method, and the sooner we get into line the better for both the producer and the purchaser of baby chicks.

Adequate Brooder Houses

Chicks from healthy flocks, tested for pullorum disease and hatched in the best of incubators by operators with the highest degree of skill, can not live and thrive if overcrowded in a brooder house. Neither can a reasonable percentage of them live and grow rapidly and uniformly if the heat is not sufficient and kept at an even stage.

Good chicks, a balanced ration, and good brooding—all must be provided if pullets that will pay when kept to lay are to be produced.

With chick and feed prices for 1937 higher, many whose brooder houses are not entirely satisfactory should build new ones or rebuild or repair the old ones. There are entirely too many brooder houses in use in the corn belt that are altogether too small. A brooder house with less than eighty square feet of floor space certainly has no place on a corn belt farm, unless chicken raising is a mere pastime.

A house 10x10 feet in size is the smallest that can be used satisfactorily if we bear in mind the kind of weather we are likely to get, the size of satisfactory brooder stoves available and the difficulty met in maintain uniform heat in a house smaller than this.

In building a new brooder house, the only sizes to be considered are from 10x12 to 10x16 feet. Actually, a 10x12-foot house costs very little more than a 10x8, and in every way it is very much superior.

Every experiment station in the corn belt has good brooder house plans, which may be obtained direct or thru the county agricultural agent. Many lumber companies have plans available for their customers. Ready-made houses are being purchased in ever increasing numbers, and, if well made, are not only satisfactory but are generally cheaper and more convenient than those built at home. Unfortunately, some manufacturers feature the smaller houses almost exclusively.

Many brooder houses on corn belt farms need rebuilding or reinforcing. Double floors are certainly a necessity if March chicks are purchased and a profit from them is expected. A new floor can generally be laid directly on top of the old one, and if properly done will add warmth and make cleaning easier and more simple. Double walls, especially on the north and west, put an end to a lot of air leaks.

The use of one of the numerous varieties of wall board (made of corn stalks, straw, sugar cane pulp or some such material) is superior to lumber for repairing and reinforcing brooder houses against cold. Such wall boards, however, do not have the strength of lumber. Also chickens, little and big, enjoy picking at these boards, and they must be covered with some sort of repellent material—the best of which appears to be prepared roofing with a tar or asphalt base.

A dry, warm and non-drafty brooder house is the first step toward successful poultry raising. With the production of strong chicks, good brooding and feeding must be practiced. If any one of these items is neglected, failure will result.

Poultry "Cuts"

The Egg and Poultry Magazine reports that not only are turkeys being sold in halves, but also chickens—some dealers making a specialty of half of a broiler or fry. A leading store in Chicago features chickens in pieces—that is, you can buy a half-dozen legs, thighs, breasts, etc.

Think of the possibility of being invited to a friend's house for a chicken dinner, and finding only a platter full of necks!

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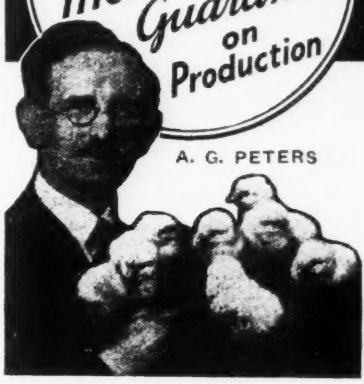
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Why raise ordinary chicks and risk heavy mortality, slow growth, late maturity, poor egg production? Order Peters' Famous Specials. Get the positive protection of the most valuable guarantee ever made on livability and egg production. A clean-cut guarantee that protects you against excessive losses the first two weeks, and if in 5½ to 6½ months you aren't completely satisfied with production of pullets, money refunded. NO CATCHES!

This guarantee is made possible because Peters' Specials come exclusively from pedigree breeding . . . 16 years control breeding on our own Master Control farm on health, vigor, and production . . . skillfully practiced . . . thoroughly tested and proved! It applies on "Special" White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks; New Hampshire (Reds), Wyandottes; Sex-Linked Crossbreds, SEXED PURE BREEDS and even Assorted! Write today for extremely low prices for such high quality!

LIBERAL GUARANTEE on LIVABILITY Write today for Peters' attractively illustrated Free Baby Chick Catalog. It fully explains Peters' valuable guarantees on livability and egg production. Also get details of Peters' new complete system of information furnished for flock and chick management. Given Free to each customer.

INSURE HIGH PRODUCTION at LOWEST COST You can get assorted odd lots of Peters' Special chicks at big reductions and still insure high egg production and profitable broilers. Write today. Address A. G. Peters.

ACT NOW! When our capacity is sold, additional orders with remittances are returned. Peters' Specials come only from our own controlled flocks. We never make substitutions. You get exactly what you order.

PETERS-CERTIFIED POULTRY, INC.
BOX 135 NEWTON, IOWA

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

This year start with FARROW CHIX, and be assured of success. Order now. Healthy, blood-tested stock. 100% alive delivery, prepaid. Prices after February 8th.

QUALITY MATINGS	100	500
S. C. WHITE OR BROWN LEGHORNS	$8.25	$40.00
ANCONAS	8.25	40.00
BARRED, WHITE OR BUFF ROCKS	8.45	41.00
S. C. REDS, BUFF ORPINGTONS	8.45	41.00
BLACK OR BUFF MINORCAS	8.45	41.00
WHITE WYANDOTTES	8.95	43.50
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.95	48.50
SILVER LACED WYAND'T'S	9.95	48.50

Special Matings 2c a chick higher than Quality Matings. Famous Farrow Star Matings White Leghorns 4c a chick higher than Quality Matings. We urge you to order early with a 25% deposit. Delivery anytime. We specialize in White Pekin Ducklings and Turkey Poults. Catalog free.

FARROW CHICKERIES
DEPT. 40 PEORIA, ILLINOIS

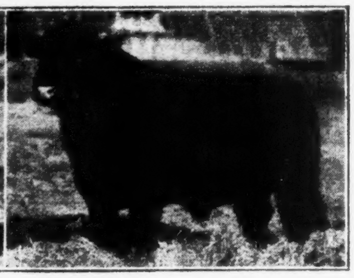
STROMBERG TURKEYS for BIG PROFITS

Others making big money raising Stromberg Super Quality Bronze Poults—why not you! FREE Write for our Money-making Turkey Facts—Poults as low as 29c for early orders. Also on STROMBERG "Winter Layer" CHICKS. Write
STROMBERG HATCHERY Dept. 7. Ft. Dodge, Iowa

TANCRED-HANSON 300 EGG BLOOD
line Leghorn chicks. Also Barron big type, big egg English strain, all in their purity. Low prices. Buff Orpington chicks. Leghorn specialists 30 years. Catalogue free. Prompt shipment.
EGGLAND FARMS Box W MT. VERNON, IOWA

Let the advertisements in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead form your buying directory. If the articles you wish to purchase are not advertised in this paper, we will be glad to give you the names of reliable firms from which you can make your purchases.

Divide Gold Sovereign. His full brother was sold in our 1936 sale to the University of Minnesota for $900.00. His dam was an undefeated show heifer.



Divide Goldpiece, winner of the Nelson trophy at the American Royal and first prize in a class of 21 at the International in 1936.

THE BEST EIGHTEEN BULLS EVER SOLD IN ONE SALE

PRODUCED BY ONE BREEDER

Will Be Sold By the Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Des Moines, Iowa, Saturday, February 13, 1937

AT THE IOWA STATE FAIRGROUNDS

The Allen Cattle Company will sell eighteen of the best bulls ever put into a sale by one breeder at Des Moines on February 13. These include all of the bulls with which this noted firm has made a phenominal record of winnings on the current show circuit. They include first prize winners and champions at the American Royal, the Canadian Royal, the International and at Ogden and Denver.

Sixteen of these bulls are by the International grand champion, Browndale Goldspur. His calves have won higher average prizes than those of any other sire in America in recent years. The other two are by Divide Banner 2d, a sire of champions, by the great Browndale Archer.

The bulls pictured in this ad are by Browndale Goldspur and will be sold in this sale. Write for the illustrated catalog to

WILL JOHNSON, Sale Mgr., 3709 6th Ave., SIOUX CITY, IA.

M. T. White and J. E. Halsey, Fieldmen.

Divide Ace. His full brother was sold in our 1936 sale for $975.00 to Dillard Clark, Douglas, Kansas.

Divide Advance was junior champion at the Canadian Royal and first prize yearling at American Royal in 1936.

Fort Dodge Creamery's Greatest Sale

Hampshire Bred Sows

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Feb. 10th

The Best the Breed Affords

The greatest lot of sows and gilts sired by and bred to the most noted sires today in this country. This offering will surpass any of our previous sales for quality and individuality since we have been in the business. All we ask is that you attend this sale and you will agree with us that this is the greatest bunch of sows that you have seen sell in any one sale in many years.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

ROSEDALE KIT

She was fourth in her class at Iowa and a popular winner wherever shown and probably the greatest prospect for a senior yearling that will be sold this year. She has been mated to Smooth Going, first prize junior yearling at Iowa, Minnesota and Sioux [illegible] and who will be at the great shows this fall.

REAL PET

One of the great brood sows of the breed. She is the dam of Headliner, junior champion of Iowa and top selling boar of the breed in 1935, also a winner in the great shows of 1936. We are featuring great daughters of Headliner mated to Smooth Going.

Others are by STRONGHEART, world's champion boar 1934; MASTER EVIDENCE, a litter mate to Peter Pan and truly a great breeding boar; EMANCIPATOR, an Iowa champion and top selling boar of the breed in 1934; MODERN KEY, second prize junior yearling at Minnesota last fall, and GOLDEN MARK, a good individual but more outstanding as a breeding boar. He has sired winners at many of the state fairs and the National Swine Show. The offering has been mated to SMOOTH GOING, STRONGHEART, HEADLINER, MODERN KEY and MASTER EVIDENCE. The catalog is now ready. Write at once for it and kindly mention this paper. Send your buying orders to M. T. White, fieldman, in our care.

Fort Dodge Creamery Co.

FORT DODGE, IOWA

A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

Knabe's Hampshire Sow Sale

Nehawka, Nebr., February 17, 1937

40 HEAD. Sired by and bred to PETER PAN, the greatest boar today of the Hampshire breed. Selling show sows and show gilts, some full sisters to my first prize and junior champion boar last fall. There will be daughters of Peter Pan, Promotor, Will Rogers, Idealist and other noted sires in my sale. Buy a sow bred to PETER PAN in my sale and she will make you all kinds of money. I am selling some outstanding daughters of Peter Pan in this sale. If you would have winners, then buy from the greatest winning herd of the breed. I certainly have them in my sale. Write for catalog and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

HARRY KNABE : : NEHAWKA, NEB.

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

When writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

Fresh From the Country

IOWA

South-Central—Wayne County, Jan. 19—This seems to be the ice age repeating itself. Mercury has been to 4 below; but has been a mild winter so far. Ground is now covered with a sand-like, snowy sleet, which is crusted and carries the weight of livestock and vehicles of all kinds. Some high school kids are going to school on skates, and ye scribe's son is going part time on bicycle and part time on skates. Dangerous for man and beast so far as walking is concerned. Have roughage for stock, but no grain except as bought—and it is too high. Can't feed all that is needed.—Pearl D. Souder.

Eastern—Benton County, Jan. 18—The weather has been quite cold. There is considerable ice, making it hazardous driving along the roads. Cream 36c, eggs 25c. Not many people getting eggs. Corn $1.12, oats 53c, rye $1.09. Stock all looking pretty good because they have plenty of feed.—Alice M. Frank.

Central—Story County, Jan. 19—Lovely winter weather. A few inches of hard packed snow. Splendid coasting and sledding off the main roads. Temperature from zero to 10 below. Stock doing fairly well where they have plenty of feed and warm quarters. Fall pigs are thrifty. Poultry mostly sold; the most discouraging year for poultry raisers—feed prices too high and poultry prices too low; egg prices are low also. Eggs 20-21c. Corn $1.04-$1.07, hogs around $10, heavy springs 11½c, hens 12½c.—Mrs. E. O. Robinson.

Southwestern—Ringgold County, Jan. 18—We are having normal winter weather. A light snow on the ground with several inches of sleet. School children have been enjoying coasting parties, but some have suffered severe bruises and broken limbs. Cattle selling well. Brood sows are scarce and high. Corn is being shipped in, but is too high to buy. Times hard and taxes high.—Mrs. Kate L. Milligan.

Northeastern—Bremer County, Jan. 18—Mild weather is a boon to farmers who are short on feed. Hay is bringing good prices at sales, averaging about $19 per ton. Corn $1.10, oats 48c. Cattle selling at about market prices. In a few cases a premium is paid on quality, but in the main cows are averaging $40 to $50. Horses are bringing good prices. Hogs are doing quite well. A number are urging commercial feeds, supplementing with buttermilk. A few herds have been affected with hog cholera.—Jacob Diedrich.

NEBRASKA

Central—Hall, Merrick, Hamilton, Adams and Howard Counties, Jan. 17—So far this month we have had plenty of cold and windy weather, with one blizzard when the thermometer went below zero. The blizzard caused lots of highways to be blocked by deep drifts, and there were some delays in train service—some trains freezing to the rails. This blanket of snow is making the winter wheat and rye crops, as it is serving as a blanket for them. A few farm sales being held. Quite a bit of alfalfa for sale. Livestock all doing nicely.—George E. Martin.

North-Central—Wheeler County, Jan. 18—Snowed in! No mail! About 10 inches of snow, badly drifted, with two weeks of real winter. Have hay and rough feed, but grain is very scarce. Coldest day, 15 below. Can not tell anything about the small grain. With three years of practically no crops, there is much suffering.—E. P. Wuerpel.

MISSOURI

Northeastern—Scotland County, Jan. 18—Our five-inch sleet, which fell a week ago, partly melted and froze later, so nobody can get their stock out of the barns. Lots of cows crippled from falling on ice. Most farmers carrying water and hauling all feed to stock, for they are unable to walk on this ice. Oldtimers say it's the worst they ever saw. They haul their feed behind their cars or on small sleds. Horses not shod are all being kept in stalls. Lots of sickness, especially among children. Feed high. Hay $13, eggs 17c, cream 28c. Many people have been moving.—Grace Ruth Jones.

Western—Bates County, Jan. 19—The weather is winterish; some zero temperatures. Sleet and ice cover the ground, making it dangerous for stock. Feed supply probably will be ample, as the fall weather was favorable for pasturing wheat. Early lambs arriving. Flu is prevalent here, altho there is no very serious illness.—Jerry Burch.

Northwestern—Nodaway County, Jan. 16—We are having a fine winter—not much snow, but a big sleet on the ground. Not much fat stock on farms. Plenty of feed except corn and oats, which have to be shipped in. Lots of wheat, rye and barley, but there will be lots of grass sown this spring, as most all old meadows are killed out. Not much sickness among stock. Hens not laying well yet. Corn $1.20, oats 59c, hogs $10, hens 11c, butterfat 31c, eggs 18c.—A. A. Graves.

MINNESOTA

Southern—Martin County, Jan. 18—The weather has been unsettled here, but it is clear and nice now—3 below zero. Lots of moving this spring. Quite a few farm sales. Most hogs have gone to market. Cream 37c, eggs 18c, corn $1.06, oats 49c. Lots of sickness among people. Cattle are bringing good prices. Side roads are all open now, after being blocked for two weeks.—Frank T. Harris.

KANSAS

Northeastern — Nemaha and Brown Counties, Jan. 18—It has been cold nearly all the time since January 1. A sleet of about four inches fell two weeks ago, of which a part is still on the ground. No snow except the sleet so far. Wheat had started to green up the last of December, from moisture during that month. It had not made much of a growth in the fall because of the dry weather. There had been very little feed for livestock on the wheat. There was a lot of hay, so there has been no shortage of feed so far. Not much feeding being done, because of high grain prices. Corn $1.30, and all shipped in.—M. J. Geer.

Livestock News

Joseph T. Grabner, Breda, Iowa, is offering three of the best yearling Hereford bulls that will be found in the state of Iowa, also a few choice bull calves. The three bulls are 18 months old, sired by Advance Domino, and out of cows by Choice Domino, and are granddaughters of old Bright Stanway. These bulls are outstanding and are real herd bull propositions. If he does not sell them soon, he will send them to the Royal sale at Kansas City. If you are on the market for a bull of this kind, get in touch with Mr. Grabner at once. He also has some outstanding bull calves. Write, phone or go and see him. Mention this paper.

Harry Knabe, Nehawka, Neb., sells one of the greatest offerings of Hampshire bred sows that will be offered this winter, and that means in anybody's sale. Here is the home of the great Peter Pan, unquestionably the greatest boar today of the breed, and the greatest sire now living. There will be a grand lot of sows in this sale that will be bred to Peter Pan, and a great many of his daughters are in the sale. There will be a number of fine show gilts in this sale, and some of these are daughters of Peter Pan. The Knabe herd is now regarded as the greatest prize winning herd of the present day. We therefore ask you to send for his catalog at once, and please mention this paper. Send bids to M. T. White, in Mr. Knabe's care.

Stanley Addy, Marcus, Iowa, one of the most constructive breeders of Polands in the northwest, is selling on February 10 what we think the best lot of bred sows that he has ever put thru a sale ring, and he has sold some mighty good ones. He is selling 40 head. One great yearling sow is by The Timer and bred to The Bomber, the best boar that has ever been in the Addy herd. Four great gilts out of this sow are selling, all bred to The Bomber. Then he is selling four [illegible] gilts by that celebrated boar, Black [illegible], and these are bred to Gold Mine, a great son of Paragon. Other gilts are sired by The Bomber, Royal Master, Gold Mine and others. You should by all means get the Addy catalog. When writing for it [illegible]

One of the best Polled Hereford sales that will be sold in southwestern Iowa this winter will be that of W. C. Byers, Henderson, Iowa, and Will Kay, Minden, Iowa, the sale to be held at Avoca, Iowa, in a heated sale pavilion. There will be 50 head in the sale, among which will be 21 head of good bulls. Among these are two or three good tried sires. Here will be a good place to buy polled bulls and polled females. In writing for a catalog, address either W. C. Byers, Henderson, Iowa, or Will Kay, Minden, Iowa, and please mention this paper. Just drop them a card and ask them to forward catalog when printed.

Barber & Powell, Harlan, Iowa, owners of one of the greatest herds of Chester Whites in the state of Iowa, are offering to sell 25 head of bred sows. These are bred for March and April farrow, and are all descendants from their greatest prize winning sows and boars. If you want the good ones, then write your order to Barber & Powell, Harlan, Iowa, and please mention this paper. Better get busy and do this at once.

Dispersion Horse Sale
SIX MILES SOUTH OF TREMONT ON 121
TREMONT, ILL., FEB. 10th

Twelve horses, a registered stallion dark dapple grey six-year-old, weighs 2100 lbs., sound, sure; sire Bossone [illegible] Br., a yearling dark grey son of him. Four mares in foal. Two registered saddle stallions, a dark chestnut, [illegible].

J. D. SNIDER **R. 1. TREMONT, ILL.**

For Sale

Hampshire, Shropshire, Oxford and Southdown rams. Belgian and Percheron yearling stallions.

Iowa State College
Animal Husbandry Dept. **Ames, Iowa**

Shorthorns - Sheep - Hogs

Shorthorn bulls ready for service. Reg. Duroc, Poland and Berkshire bred gilts, also fall boars and gilts. Reg. Shropshire Oxford Dorset bred ewes. Reasonable. Write or visit.

BEN G. STUDER WESLEY, IOWA

DUROCS PERCHERONS HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

Twenty choice Duroc gilts bred to a good boar. Pure bred Percheron mares and stallions and 50 pure bred Hampshire ewes. All are correct in type and priced right.

SUNSET KNOLL FARM, R. 3 AMES, IOWA
L. T. Holbert, Mgr.

CHESTER WHITES

Chester White Bred Sows

We are offering 35 bred sows for sale at private treaty, bred to the greatest boars we have ever owned. Mostly fall sows and spring gilts. Write or phone us your wants. Mention this paper. Address

BARBER & POWELL HARLAN, IOWA

DUROC JERSEYS

40 Duroc Jersey Bred Sows

We are offering 40 head of the best sows we have ever raised. These are bred for March and April litters. Bred to New Era's Col. Write or come. Mention this paper.

SAM ROBERTS & SONS JEFFERSON, IOWA

HAMPSHIRES

BRED SOWS AND SPRING GILTS

Also spring boars and fall boar pigs. All vaccinated. Everything at farmers' prices.

C. A. PRENTICE SAC CITY, IOWA

OXLEY'S BRED SOWS AND GILTS. I will sell a number of young tried sows, fall and spring gilts, bred to farrow mostly in March and April. They are bred to such boars as Past Master, he by Index of Rosedale, and to Peter Piper, he by Peter Pan, out of a Promoter dam. Vaccinated. Write or come and see them. H. W. Oxley, R. 5, Iowa City, Iowa.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Spotted Poland China Sows

I am offering 40 head of good Spotted Poland China bred sows, to farrow in March and April. Sired by and bred to my prize winning boars. Write at once. Please mention this paper. Address

MILLS M. MANN WOODBINE, IOWA

TAMWORTHS

TAMWORTH
BOARS

Tamworth Boars ready for service—Fall Pigs, either sex. Double treated. Inspected by assistant state veterinarian. Prompt shipment or bring your trailer.

J. J. NEWLIN **Grimes, Iowa**

HEREFORDS

50 HEREFORD BULLS

We are offering 50 very choice yearling bulls for sale. Sired by the best of Domino herd sires and out of good cows. Some choice herd bulls. Write or come.

JOHNSON BROS. GREENFIELD, IOWA

HEREFORD CATTLE

350 yearlings, 210 calves, good white faces, well marked and dehorned. Will sell any number. Phone Sheridan 919F21.

S. B. CHANNELL NASHUA, MO.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

BREEDER OF MILKING SHORTHORNS for over 40 years. Choicest American, Clay, Bates and imported breeding with excellent milking ancestry. A choice line of bulls 2 to 16 months old. A few cows and bred heifers. Prices reasonable. Also White Collie puppies. Founder of the Peerless Herd.

JOHN LOGSDON DECORAH, IOWA

HORSES AND JACKS

FARCEUR BELGIANS

STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. Oakdale Farceur, the greatest breeding son of Farceur, heads our stud. Our Belgians are noted for their quality, size and substance. Visitors welcome.

C. G. GOOD & SON OGDEN, IOWA

REGISTERED BELGIAN STALLIONS

Two, three and four-year-old sorrels and strawberry roans, including grand champion stallion, first prize group of three stallions, and other prize winners at the 1936 state fairs. The right kind at a right price. 50 miles south of Des Moines.

FRED CHANDLER CHARITON, IOWA

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS

M. H. CRUISE
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Making sales for all leading breeders. Thoroughly posted on all breeds. Also land sales. Write for terms and dates. Address

M. H. CRUISE, 4823 Webster St., OMAHA, NEB.

A.W. THOMPSON
LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Selling for the leading breeders of America. Write early for dates.

2300 HARWOOD ST. LINCOLN, NEB.

When writing to advertisers, will you please mention this paper?

Livestock News

A very good crowd turned out to attend the Central Iowa Hereford Breeders Sale, at Marshalltown, Iowa, January 12. The sale was under the able management of J. C. Kinzer. The top, Cavalier Advance, a March yearling bull from the C. A. Meyer & Son herd, sold at $265 to Julius Roop, Gibson City, Ill. F. R. Mitchell, New Providence, Iowa, paid $250 for Wood Domino, Dandy Blanchard 5th, a bull from the John Dittmer herd, sold for $200 to E. J. Sundberg, Linn Grove, Iowa. The 37 bulls averaged $115 and the 53 lots made $105. Auctioneers were Geppert and Ellerbrock. We list those selling for $100 and over: Lot 1—R. W. Handorf, Marshalltown, Iowa, $110; 8, Pekin Bros., Colo, Iowa, $117.50; 9, E. J. Sundberg, $200; 10, Frank Meyers, State Center, Iowa, $130; 19, J. M. Hall, Gilman, Iowa, $135; 20, M. Paul, Laurel, Iowa, $119.50; 22, F. R. Mitchell, $250; 23, Gale Woodford, Laurel, Iowa, $130; 25, H. G. Goodman, Melbourne, Iowa, $120; 34, W. Nagel, Grinnell, Iowa, $157.50; 35, John Dittmer, Lacona, Iowa, $182.50; 36, Julius Roop, $265; 37, Ed Hurt, Toledo, Iowa, $110; 42, A. F. Wikening, Baxter, Iowa, $100; 43, Geo. Pothoven, Taintor, Iowa, $120; 44, Harry Morrison, Grinnell, Iowa, $122.50; 45, Henry Hartwick, State Center, Iowa, $115; 46, H. Schuler, State Center, Iowa, $110; 50, Fred Putnam, Montezuma, Iowa, $100; 51, Roy Hillman, State Center, Iowa, $110.

The Central States Shorthorn Sale will be held at the Cattle Congress pavilion, Waterloo, Iowa, February 15. This sale has been one of the best consignment sales of the season, and this year, when there will be no National Shorthorn Congress, several of the leading breeders have listed their best cattle for the Central States sale. About 40 high class bulls and 25 females have been cataloged for this great event. The bulls include a rare lot of individuals, among which will be found a number that were winners in the leading live-stock shows of the country the past year. A few are bulls two years old, which are tried and proved. It is a sale where those looking for a herd bull will find it the best opportunity of the entire year to make admirable and profitable selections from the leading herds of the country. The females include a grand lot of choice, well bred animals, a few cows selling with big, lusty calves at foot and others forward in calf to genuine herd bulls. A few heifers of show-yard makeup are among the offering. There are a number of most attractive heifers included; a number are bred and the others are just turning the proper age to breed. This is a sale all admirers of the breed will be interested in. The catalog is well illustrated and sent free. Ask for it at once, mentioning this paper. Address Will Johnson, Sale Manager, 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

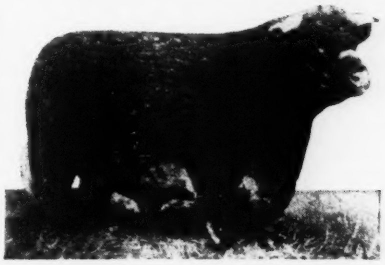
One of the most important Shorthorn sales to be made this year will be that of eighteen outstanding bulls from the Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Springs, Colo., which will be sold at the state fair grounds, Des Moines, Iowa, February 13. They are the best lot of bulls ever sent forth from this great Shorthorn herd. They include all the bulls that Allen has made an enviable record with at the latest shows of the country. Sixteen of them are sons of the International grand champion, Browndale Goldspur, which was formerly in service in the Hooley herd. The other two are sons of Browndale Banner, by Browndale Archer. A few of the bulls are illustrated elsewhere in this issue, which will give you a sample of the great young bulls selling. Be sure to apply for the big free illustrated catalog. When writing, please mention this paper. Address Will Johnson, Sale Manager, 3709 Sixth Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.

One of the important Hampshire sales to be made this season will be that of L. T. Hildes, Latimer, Iowa, February 12, which will be held at Marshalltown, Iowa. He has cataloged 40 head of his very best for this event. The 35 gilts are well grown, displaying unusual easy feeding quality, and they are sired by Great ... Sensation and bred to Prosperity—two of the best boars of the breed. The five tried sows are bred to Broadcloth. This is a sale you should attend. If unable to be there, send buying order to J. E. Halsey, fieldman.

John T. Edson, Storm Lake, Iowa, will hold his annual Poland China brood sow sale on February 23, and he will have one of the very choice offerings of the winter season. He is selling 10 good fall sows, sired by Prairie Boy and Royal Coach. The remainder are spring gilts sired by Lone Star. The most of his sows will be bred to The Tempest, a new boar, and he is one of the best boars Mr. Edson has ever used in his herd. Drop Mr. Edson a card and have him send you a catalog when printed. Please mention this paper.

R. C. Henry, Sheldon, Iowa, well known Poland China breeder, will hold his annual bred sow sale on February 22, and he will have one of the best offerings of the winter season. He will have sows in his sale that are sired by many of the leading boars in this country, and they will be bred to some of the best boars in northwest Iowa. Write him for catalog, and please mention this paper.

Central States Sale of
SHORTHORN CATTLE



(At Cattle Congress Heated Pavilion)

WATERLOO, IOWA, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1937

65 HEAD: 40 GRAND YOUNG BULL PROSPECTS 25 WONDERFUL WELL-BRED FEMALES

The CENTRAL STATES SHORTHORN SALE has been one of the **Nation's** leading consignment sales each year and this year from the entries listed it promises to be the best sale of all.

EDELLYN FARM, Wilson, Illinois, sell three great young bulls and two choice bred heifers, selling mated to a first-prize winner at the recent International. One is a daughter of the famous **Raveni Leader** and the other by a son of BROWNDALE Count. The bulls include EDELLYN DEFIANCE, a prize winner at Chicago and by Imp. CALROSSIE LORD ROTHES and two good roans by CALROSSIE GOLDFINDER.

WILLIAM BARTHOLOMAY, JR., Liberty, Illinois, a desirable yearling bull by BROWNDALE SEAL, junior champion at American Royal. A bull that will appeal to many.

ARNOLD BROS., Sterling, Illinois, two top young bulls and a grand young heifer all by EDELLYN SUNRISE. The bulls both dark reds and the heifer a beautiful roan. They are the type that will work breed improvement.

CARL A. HENKEL, Mason City, Iowa, three of his best. CALARA PERFECT, an outstanding thick, massive, well-bred calf by DIVIDE RINGLEADER. He was third in a strong class at the recent International. A real herd header. CALARA GRACIOUS 2d, a full sister, was a winner in class for pair of calves. The other is a choice red bull by DIVIDE SCOTTISH STAR out of a top cow in the herd.

LEO P. DUER, Charlotte, Iowa, two impressive sons of the grand champion MELBA MINSTREL. Both are real breeders and good colors, displaying the usual Duer quality and type. Bulls that will look good in the best herds.

J. KARDEL & SON, Walcott, Iowa, sell six head, four bulls and two females. One son of BROWNDALE AUGUSTUS and three sons of SNI-A-BAR VANGUARD. They are reds and roans in color and good strong yearlings ready for herd bulls. The females include a choice three year old cow with calf at foot by DIVIDE LORD GOLDSPUR and a two year old Rosewood bred to him. A great pair of females.

McCONE BROS., Manilla, Iowa, offer eight of the best bulls they have ever offered in a public sale. They are sired by BROWNDALE DOUGLAS and RED KNIGHT, both red herd bulls which have sired good, short-legged, thick, blocky, good headed cattle.

BEN G. STUDER, Wesley, Iowa, has cataloged two bulls and two females from his large herd. Three of them are by CALROSSIE KING ROYAL, the sire of QUARTER BAR, a red herd bull which was a winner at the best shows last fall. The heifers are bred to EDELLYN LEADER, a son of RAVENI LEADER.

ROY WESSEL & SONS, Greeley, Iowa, catalog a good roan yearling bull by HELFRED MONOGRAM 2d, an International winning bull.

GRIFF JOHNSON, Wilton Jct., Iowa, has one bull and two females. The bull is a dark red by RODNEY STAR and the females include a four year old Missie bred on June to Cumberland BROWNDALE ... a beautiful April roan yearling, Rosewood 86th, heifer mated to DIVIDE DALE CONQUEROR.

MRS. E. A. GUNN, Iowa Falls, Iowa, sells three splendid scotch females which will have calves at foot or close to calving to the service of DIVIDE STYLISH. Also a dark red bull by the same sire. He has five generations of Allen breeding.

STANLEY MONCRIEF and **F. D. SUTHERLAND, Center Jct., Iowa,** have a yearling bull each. One is a dark red the other a roan and sired by CLIFTON FAME, the Girwood Bros. son of Hercules Field Marshall.

SNI-A-BAR FARMS, Grain Valley, Missouri, four of their best bulls. Sni-a-Bar Baron Gipsy, a red son of Sni-a-Bar Ewden. He was winner of fourth at Chicago. Sni-a-Bar Earl Baronet, a two year old by Imp. Baronet, the great bull in service in their herd. He was first prize at Denver last year. Sni-a-Bar Count is by the same sire out of dam winner of first at Chicago. Sni-a-Bar Matchless, a good roan winner of sixth at Kansas City.

PRESCOTT & MOORE, Bowling Green, Missouri, two head, a grand roan yearling bull by Baron Premier. A full brother was champion at State sale and sold to Sni-a-Bar Farms. He was a member of State show herd. The cow Fairmead Augusta 8th, an outstanding cow bred in October to Dreadnaught Cadet by the champion Dreadnaught Parade.

DR. J. C. MANNING, Skidmore, Missouri, enters 12 extra choice heifers which is one of the attractions of the sale. They are Augusta, Rosewood, Lady Dorothy, Village Girl, Violet and Beauty families. None better. They are by the best sires of the breed and nine are forward in calf to Edellyn Comet by a son of Browndale Count. They will make a great addition to any best herds. An opportunity for real seed stock.

BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Missouri, this noted firm have entered nine of their best bulls. Supreme Chieftain, a choice two year old has been used on their best heifers. Five are sons of Supreme Commissioner. The bulls are the best lot Bellows have produced in recent years and include a lot of real herd bull material. The breeding is unsurpassed.

The above is only a general outline of this **Great offering.** Write at once for the beautiful illustrated catalog sent FREE. Address

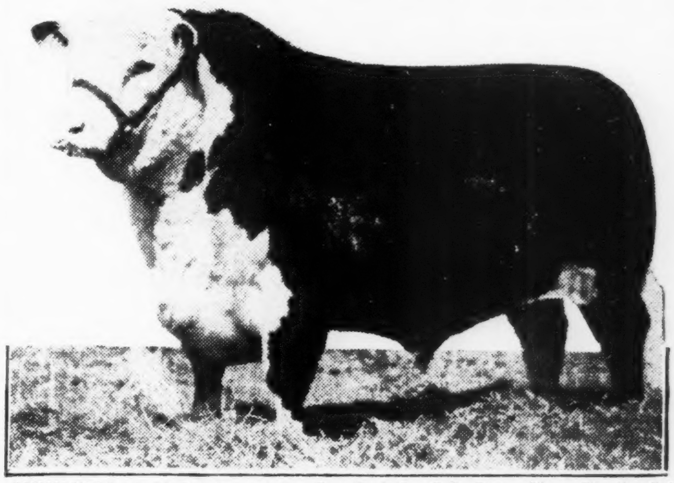
WILL JOHNSON, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., SIOUX CITY, IA.
J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL SALE
NORTHWEST IOWA POLLED HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

10 BULLS 10 FEMALES

LEMARS, IOWA, FEBRUARY 18, 1937



CONSIGNERS—P. M. Christenson & Son, Lone Rock, Ia.; J. L. Curran, Mason City, Ia.; J. E. De Jong, Orange City, Ia.; Funk Bros., Sheldon, Ia.; Oscar Halverson, Mt. Vernon, South Dak.; W. H. Hammons, Winterset, Ia.; Arthur Kallsen, Struble, Ia.; E. P. Kallsen, Struble, Ia.; Ed Krise, Rock Rapids, Ia.; Robert Larson, Beresford, South Dak.; Fred Metzger, Larchwood, Ia.; Schellhouse Bros., Hill City, Minn.; Julius Thoene & Son, Bonesteel, South Dak.; Theodore Timmerman, Holstein, Ia.; F. P. Westcott, Denison, Iowa.

Our offering this year is outstanding and is in keeping with anything we have sold in any of our previous sales. We have several very choice herd sires with proven records. The balance of the bulls are 2-year-olds, yearlings and coming yearlings, and we certainly have some good ones. A lot of these are prospective herd bulls when matured. They carry the blood of the greatest sires known to the breed. If you are looking for good bulls we certainly have them for you in this sale. There will be 10 head of very choice cows and heifers in this sale. These are not only well bred but they are good individuals and they will add to the reputation of the best herds in this country. We don't think we have ever sold a better lot of Polled Herefords in any previous sale. Write for catalog and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Our Mr. M. T. White will represent this journal at the sale and will look after any bids sent in his care. Address

J. E. DE JONG, Secretary and Manager **ORANGE CITY, IOWA**
Col. M. H. Cruise, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

When writing to advertisers, please mention this paper.

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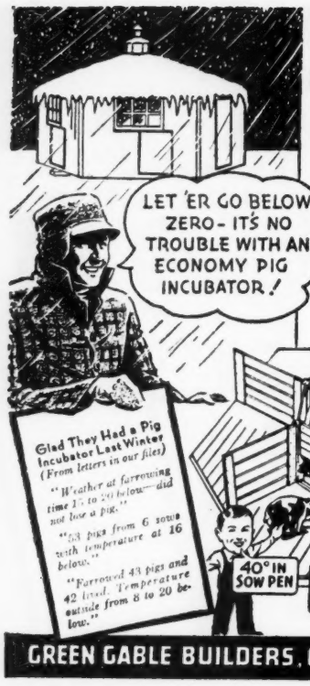

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Write TODAY for our offer to take your old separator in trade for the wonderful NEW ALL-STAINLESS-STEEL Self-Balancing Melotte, on a most *liberal* Exchange Plan!

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FREE BOOK *Tells How to Train* COLTS

Professional Horse Trainer tells his secret. **It's easy, simple, humane.** Make your colts into faithful, obedient animals. **Anyone can do it** in six 30-minute lessons. Teaches more than average horse learns in lifetime. Absolutely FREE, no obligations.

COLTS AND HORSES NEED PROPER TRAINING—PROPER CARE in treatment of **Coughs** and **Colds.** Famous horsemen have used SPOHN'S COMPOUND for 40 years. A stimulating expectorant. Acts on mucous membranes of nose, throat, and bronchial tubes. Makes breathing easy. **Brings quick relief.** Give "SPOHN'S" at first Cough! Sold at druggists—60c and $1.20. Get a bottle of SPOHN'S COMPOUND today. Keep it handy. Write NOW for free training book.

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SPOHN'S COMPOUND Sure Relief for Coughs-Colds

MATT LOCATIS & SON'S SALE

Hampshire Bred Sows

50—Head—50

Humboldt, Iowa, Feb. 11th

We are selling some of the greatest sows in this sale that will be offered this winter. Among them are some of our sensational prize winners of the fall season, among which are daughters of our sensational boar, SKY RIDER. This is one of the greatest boars we have ever owned and we certainly are selling some good daughters of his in this sale. Then we have some wonderful daughters of that other sensational boar G MAN, as well as a few by that noted boar, GOOD FORTUNE, and Iowa Fashion. We have picked every sow that goes into this sale and we know they are good. Not only that, they are bred to the best lot of Hampshire boars in the world. Now listen, we mean just what we say. Make it a point to be at our sale. We certainly have the sows for you in this sale. When writing for catalog please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Send all bids to M. T. White, in our care. Address

MATT LOCATIS & SONS, Humboldt, Iowa

Col. A. W. Thompson, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

CRAMER'S DUROC GILTS A high-class lot of outstanding gilts by the Iowa grand champion **PERFECT BALANCER.** The genuine Cramer, **easy-feeding** quality and mated to INVINCIBLE CHERRY CHIEF by Wonder Boy and Orion Cherry King bred boar. Several are mated to PERFECT BALANCER. You should have a litter. Priced reasonable. Write at once.

M. C. CRAMER & SON, MONROE, IOWA

Belgian Stallion-Mares

Stallion, red roan, five year old, proven breeder. Team red roan two-year-old mares, extra good quality. Team five and nine-year-old mares. Priced right.

LEFEBURE BROS. FAIRFAX, IOWA

THIS IS AN ORDER AHART AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SERVICE, DOW CITY, IOWA: For $1 inclosed, send me complete plans for your home built, low cost folding harrow drawbar that you guarantee will end my harrow moving troubles. Complete 32-volt wind plant plans, $1.

Pencil print name and address on margin

Future Livestock Sales

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Mar. 8—Elliott Brown, Rose Hill, Iowa.
Mar. 15-16—Iowa Angus Breeders Assn., Show and Sale, Des Moines, Iowa; E. T. Davis, Secy., Iowa City, Iowa.
Mar. 18—Mercer County Breeders, Aledo, Ill.; Hugh McWhorter, Mgr.
Mar. 22—Eastern Iowa Breeders Sale, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. T. Davis, Sale Mgr., Iowa City, Iowa.
April 6—W. A. Kirschbaum, Defiance, Iowa (sale at Harlan, Iowa).
Apr. 27—Southwest Iowa District Angus Ass'n Sale, at Prescott, Iowa; W. L. Coleman, Secy and Mgr., Corning, Ia.

HOLSTEINS

Feb. 22—Tri-State Holstein Sale, Waterloo, Iowa; Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 203-W Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 23—Tri-State Holstein Sale, West Salem, Wis.; Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 203-W Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 24—Tri-State Holstein Sale, Owatonna, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 203-W Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Feb. 24—Tri-State Holstein Sale, S. St. Paul, Minn.; Melin-Petersen Co., Mgrs., 203-W Gorham Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
Mar. 30—Iowa Quality Holstein Sale, at Waterloo, Iowa; A. J. Hansen, Mgr., Box 348.

HEREFORDS

Mar. 9—Southwest Iowa Breeders Sale, at Atlantic, Iowa; Harold Masterson, Mgr.
Mar. 23—Kenneth Hawkins, Plano, Ill.

POLLED HEREFORDS

Feb. 18—Northwest Iowa Polled Hereford Assn., Le Mars, Iowa; J. E. DeJong, Secy., Orange City, Iowa.
Feb. 25—W. C. Byers, Henderson, Iowa, and Wm. Kay, Minden, Iowa. (Sale at Avoca, Iowa; W. C. Byers, Mgr.)
Mar. 17—P. M. Ginsbach, Dell Rapids, S. Dak.

SHORTHORNS

Feb. 2—Marshall County Show and Sale, Marshalltown, Iowa; Geo. H. Lewis, Mgr.
Feb. 13—Allen Cattle Co., Colorado Spgs., Colo.; sale at Des Moines, Iowa; Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Feb. 15—Central States Shorthorn Sale, Waterloo, Iowa; Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Ia.
Feb. 24—A. C. Shallenberger, Dispersion, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 9—Tri-County Shorthorn Sale, at Lena, Ill.; Hal Longley, Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
Mar. 15—Interstate Shorthorn Breeders Assn. Sale, Sioux City, Iowa; M. W. Smith, Secy.-Mgr., Paullina, Iowa.
April 1—Twenty-second Annual Show and Sale, South Omaha, Neb.; Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
Apr. 20—Illinois Shorthorn Breeders, at Galesburg, Ill.; Hal Longley, Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.

POLLED SHORTHORNS

April 2—Twenty-second Annual Show and Sale, South Omaha, Neb.; Will Johnson, Sale Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.

CHESTER WHITES

Feb. 19—Roy V. Copp, Glidden, Iowa.

DUROC JERSEYS

Feb. 16—J. D. Waltemeyer, Melbourne, Iowa.

HAMPSHIRES

Feb. 10—Ft. Dodge Creamery Co., Ft. Dodge, Iowa.
Feb. 11—Matt Locatis & Sons, Humboldt, Iowa.
Feb. 12—L. T. Hibbs, LeGrand, Iowa; sale at Marshalltown, Iowa.
Feb. 17—Harry Knabe, Nehawka, Neb.

POLAND CHINAS

Jan. 29—Emmert Bros., Mason City, Iowa.
Jan. 30—Oscar D. Larson, Clarion, Iowa.
Feb. 10—Stanley Addy, Marcus, Iowa.
Feb. 15—Gust Carlson, Emmetsburg, Iowa.
Feb. 22—R. C. Henry, Sheldon, Iowa.
Feb. 23—John T. Edson, Storm Lake, Ia.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Feb. 11—Hanson Bros., Gowrie, Iowa.

SUFFOLK HORSES

Feb. 1—Richard J. Barr, 116 Rialto Bldg., Joliet, Ill. (Dispersion)

HORSES

Feb. 10—J. D. Snider, Tremont, Ill.

Livestock News

In this week's issue you will find the advertisement of Roy V. Copp, Glidden, Iowa, who will make a public sale of Chester White brood sows on February 19, and the sale will be held in town. Mr. Copp owns the grand champion Iowa State Fair boar, Modern Dreamer, one of the greatest boars seen on the show circuit in recent years, and he will have a lot of sows bred to him in this sale. If you want a sow bred to this great hog, make it a point to attend this sale. Mr. Copp is selling 50 head, and they are an outstanding lot. These sows are sired by Showman, the first prize junior boar at the Iowa State Fair in 1935, and also by Flash Jr. and B. B. Some of the sows are bred to Progressor and New Chief. If you want Chester White bred sows, don't miss the Roy Copp sale. Write him at once for catalog, and please mention this paper.

GUST CARLSON'S

Annual Poland China Brood Sow Sale

Emmetsburg, Iowa, Feb. 15, 1937

I am selling 40 spring gilts and 15 good fall sows, all from my show winners. My herd is noted for its winnings and is conceded to be the best sow herd in Iowa. Also September and October pigs at private sale. Also one four-year-old registered Percheron stallion, and two registered Percheron mares in foal. Wimple's Yellow Dent corn, 100 per cent germination. Write for catalog. Address

GUST CARLSON EMMETSBURG, IOWA

YOUR HARNESS

WEARS LONGER · COSTS LESS when it's

THE BOYT HARNESS "The Standard Work Harness of America"

Don't risk using old worn-out harness another season. And don't waste money on cheap harness, when you can make a double saving by buying new Boyt Harness now. 1. Boyt prices are low (see FREE catalog). 2. Boyt dependability cuts cost of delays and breakdowns, so common with worn out harness. Today, as for 36 years, Boyt is still making the strongest work harness in America. In cost per year Boyt Harness is most economical because it outwears ordinary harness 2-to-1. Get Boyt's Harness and Collar Book. Sent FREE. Write today to Boyt Harness Co. at Des Moines, Iowa.

YOUR HORSES work as never before with the extra comfort of BOYT AIR-CUSHION COLLAR

SAVING MONEY ON COLLARS & HARNESS

New cushion principle (not inflated) prevents and cures sore shoulders. Easiest to fit. Keeps cooler and clean. Wears longer—costs less. Don't buy ANY collar 'till you get Boyt's FREE Book. Write today. BOYT HARNESS CO., 240 Court Ave., Des Moines, Ia.

Send for FREE Harness and Collar Book

FISH LENT BEGINS FEB. 10. Order from this Ad. Walleye Round Pike 10c per lb.; dressed Walleye 13c; small round Pike, 9c; Pickerel, headless, dressed, 9c; round 7½c; large Suckers, 5½c; Salmon, dressed, 15c; Whitefish, dressed, 15c; Trout, 16c; Carp, round, 3c; Skinned, dressed, headless, 6c; Herring, round, 6c; dressed, 7c; boneless, 11c; Perch, round, jumbo, 12c; boneless Sea Perch, 15c; boneless Sea Pike, 13c; boneless Haddock, 15c; Bullheads, skinned, 15c; fancy Smelts, 7c; Codfish, 10c; Flounders, 10c. We ship any amount wanted; ½c per lb. cheaper on orders of 100 lbs.

MIDWEST FISH COMPANY
230-232 N. Broadway, Green Bay, Wisconsin

For Kidney And Bladder Trouble

Stop Getting Up Nights

Here's one good way to flush harmful waste from kidneys and stop bladder irritation that often causes scanty, burning and smarting passage. Ask your druggist for a 35-cent box of Gold Medal Haarlem Oil Capsules—a splendid safe and harmless diuretic and stimulant for weak kidneys and irritated bladder. Besides getting up nights, some symptoms of kidney trouble are backaches, puffy eyes, leg cramps, and moist palms, but be sure to get GOLD MEDAL—it's the genuine medicine for weak kidneys—right from Haarlem in Holland.

WALTEMEYER'S

DUROC SALE

(At farm adjoining town)

MELBOURNE, IOWA

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

Thirty of the best Durocs ever sold from my farm. Twenty-six are big, rugged, well-grown gilts by **Balancer Type**, a son of Iowa's grand champion **Perfect Balancer**. The four yearling sows are most desirable and sired by **Golden Model**. The offering has exceptional **feeding quality** and all are mated to **Wonder Ace** a great young boar weighing 470 pounds in breeding condition. He is by Wave Ace. You will like the offering. Plan to attend. Auctioneer, Clair Mason. For **FREE** catalog write

J. D. Waltemeyer, Melbourne, Iowa

BELGIANS & PERCHERONS

One of our stallions.

Imported and American Bred Stallions and Mares. For the 1937 season, the greatest selection of **HIGH-CLASS** stallions ever offered. Many were winners at the 1936 **INTERNATIONAL** and the **NATIONAL BELGIAN SHOW.** A few choice mares bred to our outstanding stallions. Write for **FREE** description or visit farm.

E. F. DYGERT, MANCHESTER, IA.
(Delaware County)

Farm 4 miles East on U. S. Highway 20.

PAY YOUR WAY

with substantial 4% milk, your rent with steers.

All about the Durhams of our grandfathers (distinct from Beef Shorthorns, separate registry certificates) in Milking Shorthorn Journal. Trial subscription 6 months 25c. 28 months $1.00 with poster calendar picturing breeds for 44 years.

Milking Shorthorn Society, Box 602, Independence, Ia.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

One really top offering of Hampshire bred sows selling this winter will be found in the sale of the Ft. Dodge Creamery, Ft. Dodge, Iowa, on February 10. Recently we saw the sows and gilts that are going in the sale, and we doubt if this firm has ever sold a better offering. If you are looking for quality, size, soundness and breeding, you are going to find all of them in this bunch of bred sows. Many of their show winners are selling, including Rosedale Kit, a winner at Des Moines and wherever shown last fall. She will be one of the greatest prospects for a junior yearling that will sell this winter anywhere. She is bred for an early litter to Smooth Going, first prize junior yearling at Iowa, Minnesota and Spencer last fall. In Red Pet, we believe they are selling the greatest brood sow of the breed. She is the dam of Headliner, the junior champion boar of Iowa, and the top selling boar of the breed in 1935. Then there will be some outstanding daughters of Headliner mated to Smooth Going; also daughters of Strongheart, the 1934 World's champion; Emancipator, an Iowa champion and top selling boar of the breed in 1934; Master Evidence, a litter mate to Peter Pan and truly a great breeding boar—his daughters in the sale will prove that. Others are by Modern Key and Golden Mark. The sows are bred to the greatest battery of herd boars to be found in any one herd in America today: Smooth Going, Strongheart, Headliner, Modern Key and Master Evidence. These boars have made history for the Hampshire breed, so if you want the best and of the most popular bloodlines, be sure to attend this sale. The catalog will be sent free for the asking. When writing, kindly mention this paper. Send your buying orders to M. T. White, fieldman.

The Northwest Iowa Polled Hereford Breeders' Association will make its eighteenth annual sale at Le Mars, Iowa, on February 18, at the sale pavilion in town. There will be 40 bulls and 10 females. J. E. DeJong, Orange City, Iowa, secretary and manager, states that he believes this is probably the greatest offering of Polled Hereford cattle that this association has ever presented in any of its sales. In the bull end of it you will find several herd sires with proved records, and the balance are yearlings and two-year-olds with a few bull calves. The females will consist of cows with calves at foot, bred cows and heifers, and open heifers. Plan now to attend this sale; you will not be disappointed in the offering. Write Mr. DeJong for the catalog, and please mention this paper. See the advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue.

One of the great Hampshire sales of the winter season will be that of Matt Locatis & Sons, at Humboldt, Iowa, on February 11, when they will offer 50 bred sows. Many of these are daughters of their great boar, Sky Rider, and some sows will be bred to him. Then there will be daughters of G-Man, Good Fortune and Iowa Fashion. Others will be daughters of some of the best boars in this country. Many of these sows will be bred to Sky Rider, G-Man and their other good boars. Some outstanding sows in the sale are by Good Fortune and Iowa Fashion. The Locatis herd was one of the most sensational prize winning herds on the road last fall, and they certainly won their share of the ribbons, and many of these winners are selling in this sale. Write the above firm for catalog at once, and please mention this paper. Send your bids to M. T. White, in care of the above firm.

Harry Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa, has received his first Belgian importation of the year, and he certainly has brought over a great lot of young mares and stallions. He has had a lot of good ones before, but he has never had a better lot than is now quartered in his barns. If any of our readers are going to want a good Belgian stallion this year, or a good pair of imported mares, they will find what they are looking for in the Hopley barns. For further information get in touch with Harry Hopley, and mention this paper, please.

Sunday Stock Farm, Wesley, Iowa, offers some very desirable young Shorthorn bulls ready for immediate service, mostly by their herd bull, Calrossie King Roy 2d. There will also be Duroc, Poland and Berkshire bred gilts that will please. The Durocs are sired by a son of Wave Ace and bred to an outstanding son of Perfect Balance. The Polands are by a son of High Tone and bred to a son of The Baron. The Berkshires are equally well bred. A few choice bred ewes will also be offered. Read the advertisement.

Hanson Bros., Gowrie, Iowa, will sell a mighty fine offering of Spotted Poland China bred sows on February 11. They are selling 60 head of sows and gilts, and the gilts will weigh over 400 pounds. This herd was one of the big winners at the 1936 Iowa State Fair, and had the grand champion sow (which was the first prize senior yearling), first on senior yearling sow, third on senior gilt and second on junior gilt. These winners are all offered in this sale. The offering is bred to Superior, first prize boar in the Boys' Club Show, at Des Moines, last fall (was not shown in the open class); Honest Goods, a son of Depression; Discovery, by the 1936 Iowa grand champion, Mischief Maker, and The Designer, first prize junior boar at Iowa in 1935. Many of the gilts in the sale are sired by Depression, the boar that sired most of the prize winners last fall. Here is a sale where you will be able to buy Spotted Poland Chinas of the approved type and breeding, the kind that will go out and win for you at the shows. The catalog will be sent to any of our readers for the asking. Kindly mention this paper when writing for it.

Forty head of well bred and well grown Duroc Jersey gilts are offered for sale by Sam Roberts & Sons, Jefferson, Iowa, in this issue. These are bred for March and April farrow. We have seen these sows and they are good. Please mention this paper when writing.

If you are looking for a good Hereford bull, go and see Johnson Bros., Greenfield, Iowa. They can fill your order up to a carload if you want that many, and they have good ones. Please mention this paper.

Miles M. Mann, Woodbine, Iowa, is offering 35 good Spotted Poland China bred sows at private sale, in this issue. He will not make a public sale this winter, and therefore is offering these at private treaty. He has some good ones, and they are all bred to his noted herd boars. If you are looking for some good Spotted sows, write Mr. Mann.

WALLACE APPORTIONS FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY FUNDS

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace recently apportioned to the various states $125,000,000 as regular federal aid for improvement of the federal aid highway system, $25,000,000 for improvement of secondary or farm to market roads, and $50,000,000 for elimination of hazards at grade crossings. The new apportionments are for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. Of these amounts, Iowa may get a total of $5,360,370; Illinois, $8,931,528; Missouri, $6,182,388; Minnesota, $5,537,023, and Nebraska, $4,062,681.

All of these funds will be expended in accordance with the general plan used in previous federal aid highway work. Projects for improvement will be selected by state highway departments, which will also prepare plans, let contracts and supervise construction, all subject to federal approval.

The states are required to match the funds for improvement of the federal aid system and for secondary roads. It is not required that the grade crossing funds be matched. Funds for use on the federal aid system are now available for improving extensions of the system thru cities.

Improvement of secondary roads and elimination of grade crossings with federal funds were first initiated as an emergency measure to relieve unemployment. The new apportionments of funds for these purposes are the first to be made as a part of the regular federal program. Regulations under which the two new funds will be administered are now being prepared.

GUERNSEY BREAKS WORLD RECORD

Cathedral's Rosalie, a six-year-old cow bred and tested by H. H. Buckley, of Oneonta, N. Y., recently made a new world record for all ages in her breed by producing 23,714.5 pounds of milk and 1,213.4 pounds of butterfat in a 365-day test, according to Karl B. Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

This is the second Guernsey world record for all ages made within the past year. Nevasink's Milkmaid, in June, set a new mark of 19,843.6 pounds of milk and 1,155.8 pounds of butterfat. She is owned by E. F. Locke, Cressey, Mich.

Officials at six agricultural colleges supervised the record and official testers were present 91 of the 365 days the cow was on test.

The new champion is a great-granddaughter of the world record cow, May Rilma, that, in 1914 and 1915, held the world record over all breeds, and that was one of the first cows to produce over 1,000 pounds of butterfat in a year. Rosalie's twin sister, Cathedral Rosabel, last year produced 14,126.8 pounds of milk and 707.2 pounds of butterfat in Class E.

Rosalie started her test January 5, 1936, climbed steadily in production until May, when she was producing 80 pounds of milk a day, capable of making 5.5 pounds of butter. Her butterfat production for the year equaled ten average dairy cows in the United States.

She consumed about 114 pounds of feed per day. Of this, 50 pounds were cut beets, 25 pounds silage, 15 pounds alfalfa hay, 12 to 18 pounds grain, 6 pounds beet pulp and 2 pounds molasses. During the summer she had green oats and peas in place of beets and silage.

Rosalie is a large cow, and at the beginning of her test weighed 1,550 pounds. She was milked three times a day throughout the record by John Van Middlesworth. The sire of Rosalie was purchased recently by the United States Bureau of Dairying, at Washington, D. C.

SILVER KING TRACTOR

Drives LIKE AN AUTOMOBILE

● Without a doubt, the Silver King is the easiest operating tractor ever built—it doesn't tire you out—it drives like an automobile in all classes of work. Handles two full size plows and other tools with ease and economy. Four speed transmission. Speeds 2¼ to 25 m. p. h. For real power, flexibility and service you can't beat the 1937 Silver King Tractor. Send for catalog today. « « «

THE FATE-ROOT-HEATH COMPANY
BOX 377 PLYMOUTH, OHIO

Send POST CARD FOR FREE CATALOG

Hampshires Supreme

(To Be Sold By Public Auction)

(Herbert's Heated Sale Pavilion, Just North of Fairgrounds)

Marshalltown, Iowa, Fri., Feb. 12

40 HEAD: 35 EXTRA CHOICE GILTS
5 DESIRABLE TRIED SOWS

This is one of the best offerings of the year and has been carefully selected from one of the best herds of the breed. The gilts are well grown and display excellent feeding quality. They are sired by GREATER SENSATION, one of the best sires of the breed. The sows will be bred to BROADCLOTH, a Silver Mine bred sire and the gilts bred to PROSPERITY, a boar of the CLAN breeding. Best of blood lines. Offering includes two of our prize-winning futurity pens at Iowa State Fair. **Bargains are in store**, plan to attend or send a bid. For FREE catalog, address,

L. T. HIBBS :: :: LE GRAND, IOWA
Auct. C. G. Mason. Send buying orders to J. E. Halsey, Fieldman.

ADDY'S
Poland China Bred Sows

10 HEAD HIGH CLASS SOWS 10

MARCUS, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1937

Friends, I am offering one of the greatest offerings of Poland China bred sows that will be offered in any sale this winter. If you are looking for the tops I am certainly selling them in my sale on the above date. I am selling one yearling sow by the great boar, The Timer, and she is bred to my great boar, The Bomber, also in turn is a litter mate to the great boar, Gladstone. I am also selling four choice gilts out of this sow by The Huntsman. As a special attraction I am selling four choice gilts by Blackstone and these are bred to Black King, he by Bandmaster by Paragon. The other gilts selling are sired by The Bomber, the greatest boar I have ever owned, also by Gold Mine, one of the great sons of Warminster. I am certainly selling one of the great offerings of this season. Write for my catalog and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

STANLEY ADDY MARCUS, IOWA
Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer. M. T. White, Fieldman.

COPP'S CHESTER WHITE SALE

50 BRED SOWS 50

GLIDDEN, IOWA, FEBRUARY 19, 1937

If you want to buy Chester White sows this winter then don't fail to attend my sale on February 19th. I think I am selling one of the greatest offerings that I have ever put through a sale ring. If you want to buy sows that will win in the show ring then you will have to buy sows that descend from prize winning ancestry. That is what I am selling in this sale. There will be 50 head, practically all spring gilts. These are sired by SHOWMAN, the first prize junior pig at the Iowa state fair. Also some good daughters of Flash Jr. and B. B. in this offering. Many of the sows in my sale will be bred to MODERN DREAMER, the sensational grand champion boar at the Iowa state fair in 1936, and he was the greatest boar out last year. These will be bred to PROGRESS and SMOOTH CHIEF, the latter being a son of the Nebraska champion. Sale in town. Write for catalog and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

ROY V. COPP GLIDDEN, IOWA

Col. Evans, Auctioneer

PRIZE WINNING
SPOTTED POLAND CHINA SALE

60 HEAD OF BRED SOWS 60

GOWRIE, IOWA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1937

This offering will include the grand champion sow, first prize senior yearling sow, third prize senior gilt and second prize junior gilt of the 1936 Iowa state fair. The balance are spring and fall gilts and ones that are the best we have ever sold. The gilts will all weigh over 400 lbs. They have been mated to SUPERIOR, first prize boys' club at Des Moines last fall; HONEST GOODS by Depression; DISCOVERY, by the 1936 Iowa grand champion, Mischief Maker and THE DESIGNER, first prize junior boar at Des Moines last fall. Many of the gilts are sired by Depression, the boar that sired many of our prize winners. If you want type, quality and popular blood lines then come to our sale. Be sure to get our catalog and kindly mention this paper when writing. Col. Chas. Tyson, auctioneer.

HANSON BROS. - - - - GOWRIE, IOWA

DR. FENTON'S VITAMIN REINFORCED FEEDS
Livestock and Poultry Special Feeding Courses for Diarrhea, Necro, Flu, etc. Write today for information.
Dr. Fenton's Vigortone Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa

OUR READERS MARKET

The Place to Buy What You Want and Sell What You Have

Rates and Information

Our classified advertising rate, **without display type or illustration,** is 15 cents a word per insertion, for one, two or three insertions; 12 cents a word per insertion where same ad runs four or more consecutive times. **Send full remittance with each order. If advertisement contains less than 14 words, remittance should be for $2.10 for each insertion.**

Count each whole number, initial and sign as a word. Count your name and address as part of the ad. Thus, "F. L. Wires" is counted as three words, "226 West 21st St." is counted as four words, and "Des Moines, Iowa," is counted as two. "$1" and "$5,432,000" are each counted as one word.

"C. O. D." counts as three words, "R. F. D. 4" counts as four words; "R. 4" as two. **Ads must reach us by Wednesday noon, ten days before issue date.**

If you have not advertised with us recently, be sure to give two references. This is for your own protection. One should be your banker and the other some responsible business man. To avoid delay, send letters of recommendation with your order. Write or print your ad plainly.

For your convenience in figuring, the following table gives the cost of most desirable advertisements for various insertions:

Words	Number of Insertions				
	1	2	3	4	6
14	$ 2.10	$ 4.20	$ 6.30	$ 6.72	$10.08
21	3.15	6.30	9.45	10.08	15.12
28	4.20	8.40	12.60	13.44	20.16
35	5.25	10.50	15.75	16.80	25.20
42	6.30	12.60	18.90	20.16	30.24
49	7.35	14.70	22.05	23.52	35.28
56	8.40	16.80	25.20	26.88	40.32

AUCTIONEERS

$200 A DAY AUCTIONEERING. TERM SOON. Seven of America's leading auctioneers will teach you. Students sell real sales during term. Auctioneers manual $1. Free catalog. Reisch Auction School, Austin, Minnesota.

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN $25 TO $100 per day. Send for large illustrated catalogue. Also how to receive Home Study Course Free. Reppert Auction School, Box 8, Decatur, Indiana.

AMERICAN AUCTION SCHOOL, LARGEST, oldest, greatest. 32 paged catalogue free. Auctioneers' annual $1. Write Kansas City or Mason City, Iowa.

COMMISSION HOUSES

YOUR TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE AND OTHER poultry will net more money when shipped to us. We have been getting top prices for nearly forty years. Karsten grading always favors shipper. Egg and veal shipments invited. Immediate returns. Write for free market reports. Karsten & Sons, Dept. 11 C, 1100 Fulton Market, Chicago.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, DEPT. D, 823 Fulton St., Chicago. Live and Dressed Poultry—Eggs—Veal. Immediate returns—highest prices. Write for tags—bulletins—free booklet on dressing, packing, shipping.

AMERICA'S LARGEST FEATHER BUYERS will pay highest market prices for all new goose and duck feathers. Burton-Dixie, 2004-2024 South Racine Avenue, Chicago.

WANTED — LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY and veal. Highest possible prices paid. Write for information and tags. Drake & Bonfield, 940 Fulton St., Chicago.

COYNE NEEDS MORE IOWA POULTRY, EGGS and veal. Handling produce since 1878. D. J. Coyne & Company, 1133 Fulton Market, Chicago.

WEST CHICAGO FEATHER COMPANY GIVES highest cash prices for Goose-Duck feathers. 3536 Ogden, Chicago.

CREAM BUYERS

ATTENTION, CREAM SHIPPERS! FOR SPEEDY service and honest returns, ship your cream to Galva Creamery Co., Galva, Illinois. Established 1896.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

WHOLESALE BUYERS LIVE AND DRESSED poultry. All varieties. Premiums paid. Coops supplied. Ship direct, it pays—checks mailed day shipment arrives, less regular 5 per cent cash discount. Leading handlers of country dressed Poultry—Veal. Write us. D. L. Hemman Company, 127 South Water Market, Chicago.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. A good farm dog. (Heelers.) (Year's trial.) (Guaranteed.) Training instructions. (Several partly trained.) Emil Runft, Reinbeck, Iowa.

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—THE best farm dog—guaranteed heelers—year's trial—training instructions. Will Isley, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

AIREDALE, NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS. GROWN Newfoundland. Irish setter male or females. Van's Kennels, Pella, Iowa.

PARTLY TRAINED 2 WHITE COLLIE FEmales, 1 sable male, $5 and $7.50. Leonard Horeist, Schuyler, Nebraska.

SHOMONT COLLIES. WORKERS. COMPANions and guards. Also wire fox terriers. Shomont, Monticello, Iowa.

HUNTING HOUNDS. POINTERS; SETTERS. Cheap. Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Herrick, Illinois.

HAWKEYE KENNELS TOY MANCHESTER black and tan rat terriers. J. A. Penn, Alta, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

PREPARE NOW FOR SPRING JOBS. BIG DEmand for trained auto mechanics, Diesel mechanics and welders. Practical training—no books. Special short course—reduced tuition. Free catalog. Hanson Auto School, Box 1780-H, Fargo, North Dakota.

REAL JOBS OPEN—AUTO, DIESEL, AVIAtion, welding. Earn $35-$75 weekly. 8 weeks' training qualifies you. Write for big book and special low tuition offer. McSweeny School, Dept. 16-37, Kansas City, Missouri, or Detroit.

MEN-WOMEN. INVESTIGATE WORKING FOR the Government. Many Social Security Positions. Get ready for entrance tests. Age 18-50. Write for details immediately. Instruction Service, 384, St. Louis, Missouri.

DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE $35. Training includes Caterpillar operation. Shop training on new Diesel engines. American Technical Institute, P. O. Box 59, Airport, Des Moines, Iowa.

EDUCATIONAL

BEAUTY CULTURE TRAINING, FINEST IN America. Write for Catalog S. DeGuile Academy of Beauty Culture, 808 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FARM LANDS

FARM BARGAINS. THE FEDERAL LAND Bank of St. Louis offers you a wide variety of well maintained Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas farms—all well located, near markets, schools and churches. These are typical examples. 116 acres, Grundy County, Missouri, 1¼ miles to Dunlap; on a public road, ¾ mile to hard road, 1¼ miles to school and church; R. F. D.; 6-room stucco house with basement, barn, 4 sheds, poultry house, crib, shop, smoke house; watered by wells and creek; brown loam; lies level to rolling (25 acres valley land); 60 acres tillable, 52 acres pasture and tillable pasture, 4 acres timber; $5,000. 160 acres, Lewis County, Missouri, 16 miles to Canton; on a public road, 5½ miles to State road; 1 mile to school and 5 miles to church; R. F. D. and telephone; two-story 7-room house, barn, poultry house, hog house, smoke house, garage; watered by well, cistern, pond and creek; brown loam; lies gently rolling (30 acres bottom land); 90 acres tillable and tillable pasture, 40 acres pasture, 30 acres brush; $3,000. When you buy a farm from the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, these advantages are yours: ¼ down, rest in easy terms over 20 years at 5 per cent (no trades); no commission costs; no renewals; and a feeling of complete security. Write and tell us the counties in which you are interested and a free list of farms will be sent you. The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri.

READ! The sales division of "RURAL CREDIT" (*a department of the government of the State of Minnesota which is now being liquidated*) **has been ordered to sell not less than 1,200 State owned farms during 1936. Prices adjusted to present values; attractive discount for large cash first payments; practical purchase contracts; no commission to pay. Free field service to buyers. For lists address.**

Dept. of Rural Credit, Sales Division
Dept. V, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.

LAND INFORMATION. FARMS FOR RENT—400 acres Heart of Red River Valley, 3 miles large town. Large buildings for dairying and livestock. 200 acres plowed for 1937 crop grain, corn, potatoes, sugar beets. Level black Red River Valley soil. 250 acres central Minnesota dairy, corn, alfalfa belt. Good buildings. Black soil. Mostly plowed. Timber pasture. ¾ mile lake frontage. 210 acres. Buildings equipped for dairying, livestock, poultry. Best of soil for alfalfa, corn, grains. 130 miles from St. Paul. 80-120 acre improved dairy farms near Twin Cities. Write for details, names owners. E. C. Leedy, Department 7, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WISCONSIN DAIRY FARM ONLY $1,500, COMplete with 4 cows, 2 yearlings, 2 calves, team, poultry, farm tools included; 80 acres, within ¼ mile highway, mile railroad town, easy to market products; nice wooded blue grass pasture, plenty crop land; cozy little home, roomy dairy barn, poultry house, well water; possession promptly, $1,500 full price, part cash. New free February catalog. United Farm Agency, 30-WF North LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois.

BALDWIN COUNTY, ALABAMA. UNEXcelled for general farming, early truck, dairying, poultry and livestock. Ample rainfall. Healthful climate. Many satisfied Northern farmers now there. Cash markets at shipping stations. Improved and unimproved productive lands at attractive prices. For information and free copy "The Southland," write E. J. Hoddy, General Development Agent, Dept. 8-B, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Louisville, Kentucky.

FARM! HAVE SAFETY AND SECURITY IN good producing areas served by the Milwaukee Road. Irrigated, non-irrigated, improved, unimproved, large or small farms in Washington, northern Idaho, Montana, the Dakotas, upper Wisconsin and Michigan. Free literature. Specify state and type of farming preferred. R. W. Reynolds, 842 Union Station, Chicago, Illinois.

GET A FARM ON THE SOO LINE IN NORTH Dakota or northern Minnesota. Conditions never better to buy good land at prices that will never be lower. Crop payment plan or easy terms. Say which state interested in. Ask about reduced rates. Send for information to R. S. Claar, No. 9, Soo Line Ry. Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A FARM OR RANCH? Now is the time to buy land and gain advantage of present low prices. Many fine bargains are available in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming. Reasonable terms. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Department "C," Omaha, Nebraska.

HUNDREDS ARE FINDING NEW HOMES IN Eastern Washington: Mild climate, never failing crops, good markets, no dust storms, tornadoes or floods. Descriptive folder and prices free. Northwest Realty Company, care of M. O. Malmin, 410 Mohawk Bldg., Spokane, Washington.

FARM LANDS

DO YOU PLAN ON BUYING A FARM FOR A home or an investment? Buy now before the price goes up. Ask about the bargains we offer in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. John D. Larson, 115 South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITIES! WASHINGTON, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Minnesota. Farm income is up. Good land still at rock bottom prices. Literature. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 34 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

SERVICE STATION ON TWO PROMINENT highways near Brookfield. Strictly modern, with seven room dwelling. Also 36,000 gallon capacity bulk storage fully equipped. Write Box 105, Brookfield, Missouri.

FARM OPPORTUNITIES IN WASHINGTON, Oregon, Idaho and Montana. Write Federal Land Bank, Spokane, Washington, stating district, kind of farm and investment desired.

WESTERN CANADIAN FARMS CAN NOW BE purchased at greatly reduced prices, long easy terms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 807 Union Station, St. Paul, Minnesota.

CALIFORNIA, PRUNE RANCH; CONSISTENT producer; fully equipped; opportune investment. Freyermuth, 154 Fifteenth Avenue, San Francisco.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS! FREE LIST. **Murray's Land Office. (Established 1880.) Wadena, Minnesota.**

FARM FEEDS

ARE YOU GETTING BEST RESULTS FROM flocks—herds? For better feeding, more eggs, more milk, investigate Famous **A&P** Farm Feeds at your nearest **A&P** store. Write for free Poultry Primer. Address **A&P** Tea Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

FARM MACHINERY

TRACTOR LUGS AT CUT PRICES. PAY less for new Spade Lugs. All models John Deere, 25c each. International, 35c. Order direct from this ad. Use Wells "Spadelugs" for McCormick F-12, F-20 with 6" wheels. Sensational fuel saving increases draw bar 50 per cent. Get details and Money-Back guarantee. Wells Tractor Lug Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

FORDS MILKER SOLD DIRECT TO FARMERS. Lowest prices. Most economical. Fewest parts. Cleans itself automatically. Lowest power consumption. GE motor or Briggs-Stratton engine. Fully guaranteed. Many thousands satisfied users. Convenient terms. Free circulars. Myers-Sherman Company, Streator, Illinois.

EVERY TRACTOR OWNER NEEDS IRVING'S 60 page 1937 tractor replacement parts catalog. Absolutely free. Thousands parts, all makes; tremendous price savings. Irving's Tractor Lug Company, 141 Knoxville Road, Galesburg, Illinois.

JAYHAWK STACKER, SWEEP AND HAY-Loader combined. One man operates with Tractor, Truck or Team. Stack 70 to 100 tons per day. Load wagons from windrow. Late improvements. Write Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box P, Salina, Kansas.

FARMERS! MAKE MORE MONEY BY CLEANing and grading your grain and corn for seed and market. We have the right machine, priced right. Free folders, prices. Hart-Carter Company, Dept. M, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

RAISE MORE PER ACRE WITH NEW WAY, the original low-cost, trailer-type Lime Spreader. No spouts, augers, sprockets, chains. Uniform spread. Circular free. New Way Spreader Company, Mansfield, Illinois.

FOLDING TRACTOR WOOD SAWS, LUMBER mills, combine, binder, canvases, roller hold downs. Baldwin repairs, improvements. Windrow pickups. Low prices. Richardson, Cawker, Kansas.

IMPROVED STANDARD DUST SMUT TREATers are the best for treating either grain or corn for smut. Write for catalog and prices. Standard Fanning Mill Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FARM ELEVATORS—WRITE FOR FREE CRIB plans and literature on Heavy Duty Roller Chain Inside Bucket Elevators. Many styles. Morton Products Company, Box 413, Morton, Illinois.

FARM ELEVATORS—EASY PULLING PORTable and inside cup. Write to the G. & D. Manufacturing Company, Streator, Illinois, for free booklet and crib plans.

USED TRACTOR PARTS. MOST ALL MAKES. Magnetos, reasonable. We also buy your old tractors, write, call. The Central Tractor & Auto Wrecking Company, Boone, Iowa.

WE BUY — SELL — TRADE TRACTORS AND tractor parts. Des Moines Tractor Salvage Company, 401 East Walnut, Des Moines, Iowa.

HAMMER GRINDERS, 9 SIZES. ALSO CROWfoot Burrs for popular grinders—Fred E. Miller Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

FARM MACHINERY

PORTABLE MILL OPERATORS, ATTENTION! Fords Hammermill insures better service to your customers, greater net returns to you. Newest, most modern, economical service-free equipment. Molasses Feed Impregnator optional. One power plant operates truck and mill. Write Myers-Sherman Company, Streator, Illinois.

AUTO TRUCK TRACTOR PARTS, RADIATORS, batteries, chains. Lowest prices. Kubby Brothers, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

SOLID COMFORT TRACTOR SEATS. ASK YOUR dealer or write Dependable Mfg. Co., Streator, Illinois.

No. 9 JOHN DEERE SHELLER MOUNTED ON 63 International. M. W. Mathison, Woodbine, Iowa.

NEWAY DISC SHARPENERS. J. H. BARTH, Route 4, Mendota, Illinois.

HELP WANTED

AGENTS

MAN WANTED, BY SHOE MANUFACTURER established 34 years, for sales work. Ready cash daily and extra bonuses to producers. No experience needed. Your own shoes at factory prices. Sales outfit sent free. Write Mason Shoe Manufacturing Company, Dept. F45, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

LOCAL SELLING AGENTS WANTED FOR popular line of cream separators. Sold on thirty days' trial and easy payments. No capital needed. Car necessary. Good income can be made. Only reliable people need apply. New Prima Separator Company, 3735 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

MALE

SELL YOUR NEIGHBORS OUR FEED MIXER and Grader. Mixes poultry and pig feeds, up to 250 lb. batch in about 6 minutes. Removes cockle hulls, other fiber, same operation. Grades ground oats, barley, alfalfa, cracked corn, table use products. Special screens extra cost. Cleans beans, farm seeds. About fanning mill size, turns easier. Work and durability guaranteed. $12 cash gives you machine with agency. Good profit. Dowden Mfg. Company, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMEstead **has openings for several men with sales ability who will work hard for a good income. A car is necessary to carry on this work. Write—Circulation Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.**

HUNTER EARNED $67.50 ONE WEEK SELLing Sunfield's seeds. You can too. No experience or investment needed. Dept. G, Sun-Field Seed Service, 1929 West 43rd, Chicago.

I MUST EMPLOY AT ONCE A MAN LIVING IN small town or on farm. Permanent work. Must be satisfied with earning $75 a month at first. Box 86, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

MALE AND FEMALE

MRS. M. RECEIVED $238 FOR 3 WEEK CELlar crop patented mushrooms! Exceptional, but your cellar, shed, perhaps suitable. We buy! Book free. United, 3848 Lincoln Ave., Dept. 239, Chicago.

PERSONALS

FAIRMONT MATERNITY HOSPITAL—FIREproof; private hospital offering ethical maternity services to unmarried women needing seclusion. Working reduces expenses. 1414 E. 27th, Kansas City, Missouri.

EAST SIDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, ETHICAL maternity services for unmarried women needing seclusion. **Working** reduces expenses. State licensed. Confidential. **4911** East **27th,** Kansas City, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK

BEEF CATTLE

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL calves. Duroc yearling bred sows. Fall boars. Vaccinated. $20. Roy Leggett, St. Charles, Iowa.

FOR SALE: THREE MILKING SHORTHORN bulls, one of serviceable age. H. W. G. Folkers, Scotch Grove, Iowa.

40 FLESHY HEREFORD FEEDERS, WEIGHT 1,000 lbs. H. C. McKelvie, Route 2, Lincoln, Nebraska.

DAIRY CATTLE

ATTENTION: IOWA DAIRY CATTLE BUYERS and Breeders. List what you want to buy or sell. Any breed; heifers, cows, bulls, purebreds, grades. No charge. Iowa State Dairy Association, Waterloo, Iowa.

PUREBRED JERSEY BULLS WITH TEN OR more tested dams with average records of 400 pounds butterfat. Hugh G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Iowa.

HOLSTEIN BULLS, SERVICEABLE. 1153 LB. Ormsby Tritomia sire. Ormsby dams. Tb. free. Good individuals. L. E. Ferguson, Lamoni, Iowa.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, BRED FOR TYPE and production. Priced reasonable. Shomont Farms, Monticello, Iowa.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULLS FOR sale. Serviceable age. C. R. Brill, Lakefield, Minnesota.

HORSES

OUTSTANDING IMPORTED BELGIAN STALlion, Blue Roan, 7 years old. Plenty of size and quality. Emmett H. Rinker, Rinney, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, MARES. Sorrels, one to six years old. Wheeler Brothers, Sibley, Iowa.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN STALLIONS, 7 SORrels and roans, white manes. Bill Harris, Quasqueton, Iowa.

SHEEP

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES, CORRECT type and good breeding. Bred to show rams. Earl Smith, Coon Rapids, Iowa.

SWINE

10 CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE GILTS, 50 cross bred. Big type and Spotted Poland China gilts bred to Hampshire boars. All immune. H. C. McKelvie, Route 2, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANTED TO BUY

FOUNDATION STOCK, SIX TO TWELVE HEAD Registered Shorthorn cows, bred heifers or calves. **Frank Bawden, Churdan, Iowa.**

USE THIS ORDER BLANK NOW

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows..............................times in your paper. Remittance for $..............................is enclosed.

(PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES)

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Name ....
(Count as part of ad)

Address ....
(Count as part of ad)

RATES AT TOP OF PAGE. MIMIMUM CHARGE, $2.10

MISCELLANEOUS

DRUG SUNDRIES, SPECIALTIES, SUPPLIES, etc. mailed direct by manufacturer. Everything in small rubber lines. Send for free mail-order catalog, saving 75 per cent. Mail-Order Dept., N-R Mfg. Company, Box 353, Hamilton, Ontario.

WRITE FOR PRICE ON OUR NEW SECTIONAL all metal chicken nest, chicken waterer, non-freezable hog waterers, and circulating combination stock tanks. Petersen's Sheet Metal Works, Denison, Iowa.

BLACK WALNUTS WANTED

WE WILL BUY HAND-PICKED AND SIFTED Black Walnut kernels and pay highest market price. Write The Fairmont Creamery Company, Omaha, Nebraska, for quotations. Specify quantity you have for sale.

ELECTRIC FENCES

PRIME ELECTRIC FENCE. THE ONE AND only patented electric fence that we chose to sell in Iowa and southern Minnesota. Farm dealers wanted. Waterloo Concrete Corporation, Waterloo, Iowa.

ONE WIRE ELECTRIC FENCE CHARGERS, battery, electric. Farm agents wanted. Heidger Manufacturing, R4, West Allis, Wisconsin.

ELECTRIC FENCING

THE ELECTRIC HERDSMAN, EXHIBITED AT the "International"—110 Volt sets $20—6 Volt sets $24.50 F. O. B.—Agents wanted. R. P. Kidston, Wheaton, Illinois.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

POWERFUL WINDCHARGER PROPELLERS: $1.25 up. Postpaid. Information 10c. Beacon Mfg. Bismarck, North Dakota.

FREE DELCO PLANTS. ASK US. WE BUY—sell—trade. Electric motors. Myers Electric, Kewaunee, Wisconsin.

FEED BAGS

WE BUY FEED BAGS. PAY FREIGHT ON 200 or more. Lincoln Bag Company, Springfield, Illinois.

HARNESSES

HEGLAND HARNESS COMPANY OFFERS harness, collars and repairs. Only small advance in prices. Order from 1937 Catalog. If you haven't one, write. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE 1937 CATALOG. Harness, collars, strapwork and harness hardware. Nickel & Son Wholesale Mfg., Spencer, South Dakota, Dept. 1.

HOG RINGS

ONE HUMANE HOG RING STOPS ROOTING forever—costs a penny. See them at your dealers or send for free sample. Humane Hog Ring Company, Winona Lake, Indiana.

HOG WATERERS

HOG WATERERS: OIL, WOOD OR COAL TANK heaters. Factory prices. Agents wanted. Empire Company, Washington, Iowa.

HORSE TRAINING

WOMAN BREAKS BRONCHOES FOR WORK, saddle, tricks. Train horses my safe, gentle way. Complete booklet $1. Mountain View Ranch, Buffalo, South Dakota.

KODAK FINISHING

When answering these ads it will save lots of trouble for you, for us, and for the advertiser if you will not mail your rolls in envelopes. Wrap well, tie securely, and address plainly.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL developed, carefully printed and two beautiful 5x7 double weight professional enlargements or one tinted enlargement or six reprints—all for 25c coin. The Expert's Choice! Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-M, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FINER FINISHING. ROLLS DEVELOPED AND printed, with one colored enlargement, or two professional enlargements. All for 25c (coin). Genuine, nationally known, Moentone superior quality. Moen Photo Servvice, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

ENLARGEMENTS, 4x6 FIVE FOR 25c, 5x7 three for 25c, 8x10 three for 35c. Hand colored and framed each 4x6 25c, 5x7 30c, 8x10 40c. Send film negatives. Enlargers, Maywood, Illinois.

ROLLS DEVELOPED — TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed never fade perfect tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

ROLLS—TWO PRINTS EACH—25c. EIGHT reprints and one beautiful "oilcolored" Masterprint enlargement 25c. Brown Photo Company, 2209 32 Lowry, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FINER PHOTOS GUARANTEED. 48 HOUR service! Rolls developed professionally. 8 Velox prints, 2 Bromide enlargements—25c coin. Finerfotos, Box C-898, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ROLLS DEVELOPED, TWO SETS DATED prints plus enlargement coupon, 25c. Reprints, 3c each. 19 reprints, 25c. Jones Studios, Davenport, Iowa. "Where the West begins."

NEW, BEAUTIFUL "DATED" BORDER PRINTS on Vivitone high quality! Roll developed, eight prints. Free Albums. Enlargement Coupon, 25c. Vivitone Photos, Box 5037, Chicago.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL developed, carefully printed and two beautiful 5x7 double weight professional enlargements, or one tinted enlargement or six reprints—all for 25c coin. The Expert's Choice! Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-M, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

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ROLL DEVELOPED WITH 16 PRINTS AND two professional enlargements 30c. 100 reprints $1. 16 reprints and 2 enlargements 30c. Dependable, River Grove, Illinois.

TWO BEAUTIFUL PROFESSIONAL DOUBLE weight enlargements and eight life-time prints, 25c. Reprints—any size—3c. Mays Photo Shop, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

TWO BEAUTIFUL DOUBLE WEIGHT PROfessional enlargements, 8 guaranteed Never Fade prints, 25c coin. Century Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH AND two free enlargement coupons, 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Missouri.

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ROLLS DEVELOPED, 16 GUARANTEED prints, two coupons on plain or colored enlargement 25c. Smart Photo, Winona, Minnesota.

EIGHT ENLARGEMENTS FOR 25c — OR 16 regular size prints. Send roll and quarter to Mabre Service, 21, Luverne, Minnesota.

QUICK SERVICE. ROLLS DEVELOPED 8 guaranteed prints, 2 enlargements, 25c coin. OK Photo Service, Ottawa, Kansas.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING

ROLL DEVELOPED AND 8 GUARANTEED prints including two enlargements, 25c coin. Super Snapshot, Winona, Minnesota.

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20—REPRINTS—25c. 100 REPRINTS $1. Films developed 2 prints each negative 25c. Photosnaps, Kirksville, Missouri.

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HAND COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH roll 25c. 40 reprints 50c. Colorgraph, Dunning Station, Chicago.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED 2 prints each negative 25c. Skrudland, 6970-S George, Chicago.

TWO GLOSSY ENLARGEMENTS 1 HAND COLored, with roll 25c. Arbor Service, 31, Joliet, Illinois.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION—LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VACcination. Government license; money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum and Supply Company, Department M, Kansas City, Missouri.

EVERY HORSE SHOULD BE CAPSULED FOR ulcers and worms. Write for free information on "A Sur-Shot" Capsules. Agents wanted. Fairview Chemical Company, Desk I, Humboldt, South Dakota.

OLD COINS WANTED

1909 CENT $10—WE BUY CERTAIN COINS common and rare—Others worth to $6,000: 1864-1865 Indian head cents, $100 each; Dimes before 1895, $450; Liberty Head Nickels before 1914, $300; large pennies, $2,000; encased postage stamps, $13; Half cents, $275; Half dimes, $175; Quarters, $300; Fractional currencies; Paper money; Gold Dollars $1,500; Colonial coins, $300; Silver dollars, $1,000; 1933, 50c, $4; foreign coins, $165; etc. Send 15c today for illustrated 1937 coin book, before sending coins. National Coin Corporation, 700, Springfield, Massachusetts.

$2,000 FOR 1c. WE GUARANTEE TO PAY World's highest prices, large cents up to $2,000 each, 1909 cents $10, 1860 cents $50, 1800 cents $20, 1913 Liberty Head nickel $350, 25c before 1916 $300, 50c before 1916 $750, other 50c before 1936 $60, Gold coins $5,000, Lincoln cents before 1932, half cents, half dimes, foreign coins, paper money and thousands of others to $2,500 each. Know what your coins worth, send dime for World's largest 10c complete illustrated catalogue. Romanocoin-Shop, Dept. 160, Nantasket, Massachusetts.

OLD GOLD WANTED

GOLD $35 OUNCE. SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, bridges, crowns, jewelry, watches—receive cash by return mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment returned. Free information. Dr. Weisberg's Gold Refining Company, 1554 Hennepin, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

OLD STAMPS WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—OLD STAMP COLLECtions or accumulations. Also unused stamps of early issues. Write H. & S. Stamp Company, 2600 Forest Drive, Des Moines, Iowa, or send to us (insured) for bid.

PECANS

WHOLESALE PECANS SPECIAL OFFER. 10 pounds paper shell Pecans $2. Write for price list. W. J. Davis Pecan Company, Valdosta, Georgia.

QUILT PIECES

FOLD QUILTING FRAMES, QUILT PIECES, book and supplies. Circulars 3c. Mirty McCormick, Streator, Illinois.

VELVETEEN MILL ENDS, LARGE PIECES, beautiful colors, package 25c. Wayne Fox, Pleasantville, New Jersey.

RADIOS

FARM CITY RADIO $6.95 COMPLETE. SAVE half. Agents free offer. Power plants; windchargers, factory cost. Catalog. Marco, 1242 McGee, Kansas City, Missouri.

RAT LUNCHES

RAT LUNCHES. KILLS RATS, MICE WITHout poison. Ready used. Wrapped moisture proof outdoors use. See your dealer or write us. Salesmen-Distributors wanted. Rat Lunches Company, Carroll, Iowa.

SEED CORN AND TURKEYS

SEED CORN AND TURKEYS. WRITE FOR CIRcular picturing Iowa's greatest prize winning corn and the famous Blue Tab turkeys. Krizer's Seed Corn and Turkey Farm, 4 miles N. W. Oskaloosa, Iowa.

SHAWL WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—PAISLEY SHAWL IN GOOD condition. Write, Box 88, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead

SILOS

A DOLLAR SAVED IS WORTH A DOLLAR earned. Write us and let us show you how your first payment now, on that permanent silo you are going to buy next summer, will save you many dollars. Michigan Silo Co., Peoria, Illinois.

SONGS WANTED

SONGS WANTED. MUSICAL CLUB MAKES phonograph record. Prints 100 copies. Sample new song 10c. 12 P-orchestration 25c. Composers, publishers, 32N Halsted, Chicago.

TANNING

TANNING BY OLD RELIABLE COWNIE Method. Best known for 30 years. Gives you full value from your hides and furs. 50 per cent saving now. Fur coats, robes, scarfs in big demand. Free Cownie Fur Guide. Mention kind furs and skins you have. Write Cownie Tanning Company, 503-C Market Street, Des Moines, Iowa.

HIDES TANNED INTO HARNESS LEATHER. Mount animals; make Fox chokers, $5. Alma Tannery, Alma, Nebraska.

TELEPHONES AND REPAIRS

FARM TELEPHONES, REPAIRS AND PARTS. Free bulletin. Guaranteed Western Electric 5 bar rebuilt wallphones $12. Telephone Repairman, Rogers Park, Chicago.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO. BUY DIRECT FROM our factory. "Kentucky Pride" manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, $1. 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, $1. 24 full size sweet plugs, $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED: CHEWING, SMOKING OR CIGarette tobacco, five pounds $1, ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD JUICY MELLOW red leaf chewing 10 lbs. $1.35, real smoking $1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. Moon, Sharon, Tennessee.

POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD REDLEAF AGED, mellow chewing, 10 lbs. $1.35, extra smoking $1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Wilson, Sharon, Tennessee.

GUARANTEED KENTUCKY BEST LONG clean Redleaf mild, mellow Chewing or Smoking, 12 pounds $1. Odell Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

USED AUTO PARTS

SAVE ON AUTO PARTS! BUY GUARANTEED used parts. Write or wire. Levin Auto Parts, 20158, State, Chicago.

WIRE CLOTH

WIRE CLOTH AND ZINC. CAN FURNISH ANY size mesh or perforation to repair your old grain cleaners. Ask for free illustrated catalog. American Grain Separator Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

WOOL

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING—KNITTING YARNS, blankets, socks, mittens. Batting from your own wool. Have your worn out woolen materials made into excellent comforter batting. Circulars free. Cambridge Woolen Mills, Cambridge, Minnesota.

"SEND US WOOL" — TRADE WOOL FOR woolens. Wool batting, blankets, yarns. Write for circular. Litchfield Woolen Company, 310 Marshall, Litchfield, Minnesota.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS — SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write us for Free book, "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien & Hyman Berman, 149-M Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

INVENTORS. WRITE FOR FREE PATENT Book and Record of Invention Form. L. Edward Flaherty, Patent Attorney, 916 International Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. LOW COST. REASONable terms. Book and advice free. L. F. Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, Department 506, Washington, D. C.

TALBERT DICK. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULtation or inquiry information. 418 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BAIR, FREEMAN & SINCLAIR, PATENT ATtorneys, patents and trade-marks. 802 Equitable Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE ON CHICKS! NO CATCHES!

Peters' Famous "Specials" bred exclusively from Pedigree Breeding on our own Master Control Farm. Guaranteed against excessive losses first two weeks, and if in 5½ to 6½ months you are not completely satisfied with production of pullets, money refunded. No catches. We furnish free with each order full management instructions and checking sheets. White Leghorns, Barred, White Rocks, New Hampshire (Reds), Wyandottes, Sex-Linked Cross-breds, Sexed purebreds. Even our odd-lot sold at big reduction will insure high egg production. Extremely reasonable prices for such high quality. Write today for Free Catalog.

PETERS CERTIFIED POULTRY, Inc.
Box 836, Newton, Iowa.

Bowman's Egg Bred Chicks

Thousands testify bigger profits from these famous, husky chicks. No wonder! Extra breeding, trapnest records 200-321 eggs behind them—healthier, faster growing, heavier laying. All U. S. Approved! Stupendous values at ridiculously low prices. Save money! Write today for beautiful 1937 catalog Free. Learn how you, too, can increase poultry profits.

PLATTEVILLE CHICKERIES
DEPT. F PLATTEVILLE WISCONSIN.
Just 19 miles from Dubuque, Iowa.

DISCOUNTS ON EARLY ORDERS

Professor King's Baby Chicks from bloodtested flocks bred for egg production and size, backed by 20 years' experience. White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; White, Barred and Buff Rocks; White Giants, S. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, New Hampshire (Reds). Day old, sex-sorted, two, three, four weeks old pullets or cockerels. Catalog and prices free. Iowa Hatchery, Iowa City, Iowa.

FRANKLIN HATCHERY "MONEY MAKER" chicks from Iowa's greatest flocks. Champion quality. Exceptional layers. Good old-fashioned vigor and health. Unusual size. Blood tested by stained Antigen method. Three mating—A, AAA and Special. Save money by ordering before March—Special Bloodtested New Franklin brooder stove only $6 when you order 500 chicks. Write today for complete price list. Franklin Hatcheries, Dept. 763 Franklin Ave., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

SEXED CHICKS BUY PROFITABLE CHICKS from Hayes Brothers. All pullet or all cockerel day old chicks, if you choose—otherwise pullets and cockerels as they hatch. Postpaid. 100 per cent arrival. 20 Varieties. 17 years' experience assures you of highest grade flocks, prompt service, fair dealing. 40,000 customers in 43 states. 15,000 chicks daily. Calendar-catalog free, explaining why we can offer to replace chicks that die. Hayes Brothers Hatchery, 22 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois.

FARROW CHIX WILL START YOU RIGHT FOR heavy egg production next fall and winter. They cost no more than ordinary stock. Thirteen leading breeds. All flocks on free range and blood tested. Culled for type, color, health and high egg production. Turkey poults and ducklings. Write today. Free catalog and low prices. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 41, Peoria, Illinois.

STOUFFERS STURDY CHICKS. THOUSANDS satisfied customers making large profits. You, too, can be one. Flocks U. S. Approved, Pullorum tested. Save money—buy our high quality chicks, low prices. Postpaid. Prompt delivery. 14 breeds. 60,000 weekly. Leghorns $7.95. Assorted $6.75. Write for complete prices. 15 days livability guarantee. Sadie Stouffer Hatchery, Waddams Grove, Illinois.

INSURE BIGGER PROFITS 1937 WITH CHICKS from Bagby layers who set new World's laying record at Missouri Contest. Champions 6 different breeds. 1932 World's Champions 317 S egg average. Livability guarantee. Low prices. Discounts on advance orders. 12 breeds and sex guaranteed chicks. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 816, Sedalia, Missouri.

SAVE MONEY ON CHICKS FROM ONE OF America's greatest breeding organizations. Famous for genuine quality. Represented America at World Poultry Congress, selected for Franklin Roosevelt's Hyde Park Farm. Hardy northern stock. Customers' tests prove them better layers; greater money-makers. Special discounts on future orders booked now. Free Catalog. Iowa Master Breeders, Inc., Dept. 8, Sioux City, Iowa.

WHEN ANSWERING THESE CLASSIFIED advertisements, mention that you saw it in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead—"Our Readers Market."

BABY CHICKS

ANNOUNCING—CHICKS FROM A NEW KIND of chicken! Called Walt Rus—a mammoth new fancy, premium heavy chicken. Snow-white feathers, rich yellow skin. Astonishing capons. Make broiler weight rapidly, meat exceptional. Heavy layers large brown eggs. Phenomenal profits being made. Catalog Free. Rusk Farm, Dept. 4040-A, Windsor, Missouri.

ROSCOE HILL'S BABY CHICKS MATINGS contain over 450 males from 200 to 302 egg hens. Louis Stalmer, National Poultry Judge, says: "Fine standard quality combined with strong egg characteristics." Eight popular breeds. Bloodtested. Special discount on baby chicks ordered this month. New free catalog. Hill Hatchery, Box B, Lincoln, Nebraska.

SCHLICHTMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS, MIssouri approved. Flocks bloodtested: Leghorns $7.25; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $7.75; Brahmas, Minorcas, $8.40; Giants, $9.40; heavy assorted $6.75; mixed assorted $5.90; prepaid. Free catalog explaining 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

WALKER'S WORTHMORE CHICKS — SAVE money on reliable chicks from one of the leading producers. No big discounts but priced where they belong. Eighth year of good chicks at a saving to our customers. Special low prices on Heavy Assorted for broilers. Get our complete price list and compare with others. Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Missouri.

WE SPECIALIZE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE chicks. Christie strain, early maturity, large brown eggs, quick feathering, winter layers. March delivery. White Rocks, White Leghorns, Hybrids, Inspected, Pullorum tested. Order early. Meyers Four County Hatchery, Postville, Iowa.

CHICKS THAT LIVE—U. S. APPROVED AND Pullorum Tested Plan protects you when buying Premier chicks. Fifteenth year producing quality chicks. Write for catalog and Early Order Discount Price List. Premier Hatchery, 155 Pine Street, Warrensburg, Missouri.

ROP PEDIGREED SIRED CHICKS AT COMMON chick prices. Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons. Every bird judged, selected personally by me. Early order discounts. Circular Free. Judge Patterson, Box 108, Villisca, Iowa.

TRAPNESTED, BLOODTESTED, ACCREDITED breeders. Free catalog explains trapnest pedigree breeding and egg-laying contest winnings. Prices reasonable. St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

52 BREEDS — BABY CHICKS, STARTED Chicks. Baby Turkeys. Hybrids. Pullets, Cockerels. Hand-picked. Iowa inspected. Beautiful book free. Mrs. Berry's Farm, Rt 18, Clarinda, Iowa.

HELM'S CHICKS WON TRIBUNE CHICK RAISing contest. Champion Heavy Pen, Illinois 1936 contest. ROP sired matings. Officially Pullorum tested. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

SAVE $1 TO $3 PER 100 BY ORDERING PUTney's dependable chicks now. Leading R. O. P. strains. Send for circular. Putney Hatchery, Box W, Gladbrook, Iowa.

FOR LOW PRICES, EARLY ORDER DIScounts, sexed straight run, crossbreed chicks, write Smith Chickeries, Box 262 W, Mexico, Missouri.

BETTER CHICKS FOR LESS. A LINE FROM you will bring our free literature and livability guarantee. Nevada Hatchery, Box C, Nevada, Missouri.

QUALITY CHICKS FROM CAREFULLY culled, bloodtested flocks. Reds, Rocks, Leghorns. Leonard's Hatchery, Osage, Iowa.

SPECIAL BUFF MINORCA AND BARRED ROCK chicks. Other leading varieties. Flock Blood-tested. Ballantyne Hatchery, Lamoni, Iowa.

SEXED CHICKS

DAY OLD PULLETS AND COCKERELS, WHITE Leghorns, White Minorcas, Legorcas. Catalog free. Henry Field's Chicks, Shenandoah, Iowa.

WHEN ANSWERING THESE CLASSIFIED advertisements, mention that you saw it in Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead—"Our Readers Market."

POULTRY

NOTICE TO POULTRY PURCHASERS

UNLESS THERE IS A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT governing any transaction between buyer and seller, who might advertise in these columns, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead expects advertisers and buyers to comply with the following agreement: Where mature poultry is purchased on mail representations, without inspection, the seller, upon receipt of the purchase price, will ship the poultry to the buyer, with the privilege of examination at arrival. If for any reason the shipment is not satisfactory, the buyer will see that the poultry is properly fed and watered and returned immediately to the shipper, the shipper standing carriage charges one way, the buyer paying them the other way. Upon receipt of the returned shipment in good order, the shipper will then refund the original purchase price. If poultry is shipped a considerable distance, the shipment should be fed, watered and given a one or two days' rest and then returned. This is in accordance to general custom in handling such transactions and is assumed to govern all deals between our advertisers and subscribers. If there is any variance to the above regulations, shippers should notify buyers of them before filling orders.

PULLETS — FOR HIGH EGG PRODUCTION. Cockerels. For better broilers. White-Leghorn-Rock pullets $14.90, cockerels $7.90. New Hampshire Red-Rock pullets $11.90, cockerels $9.90. Red-Rock pullets $10.90, cockerels $9.90. Miller Hatchery, Waverly, Iowa.

100% Pure Tancred-Hanson-Barron

300 egg blood line Leghorn chicks in their purity. Low prices. Buff Orpington chicks. Free catalogue. Box H. EGGLAND FARMS, MT VERNON IOWA

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIGEONS, Guineas, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Price reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

AUSTRALORPS

AUSTRALORP LAMONA HEADQUARTERS. Importers, world champion 353-361-364 egg hens. Blu-trated catalog shows customers profits. Osborne Farm, Holland, Michigan.

BRAHMAS

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, CULLED, blood-tested by expert. Mrs. W. A. Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

RUSK JERSEY WHITE GIANTS. LARGEST chicken that grows, and our birds at Egg Laying Contest prove superiority as layers. Chicks Sexed if desired—raise cockerels for wonderful capons. Catalog free. Rusk Farm, Box 3140-A, Windsor, Missouri.

NEW HAMPSHIRES

NELSON NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRES. THE new money makers—full feathering 5 weeks. Egg production 5 months. APA registered. Bualtested for Pullorum and related diseases. Minnesota's finest, cleanest, genuine New Hampshires in the Middlewest. Send penny government card for full particulars. Harris E. Nelson, Chatfield, Minnesota.

PURE NEW HAMPSHIRES, THE FASTEST growing chick, Christie strain, Pullorum tested, special early order discounts. Write for descriptive catalog and price list. Ames Hatchery, Ames, Iowa.

Additional Classified Advertisements on Next Page

Our Readers Market

(Continued from preceding page)

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORNS

CHIX, SEXED PULLETS, COCKERELS, EGGS from 5 to 7 pound hens. R. O. P. sires to 314 official 1,500 trapnested hens. 15 years scientific breeding with America's best egg strains. Big, white 24-30 ounce eggs. Long life, vigor, health, stamina bred into our birds. Reared on clean alfalfa range. 40 acre trapnest pedigree breeding plant. Quality stock for the discriminating buyer. Catalog. Leghorn Land, Hopkinton, Iowa.

"OUR 21st SEASON." CRAVEN'S LEGHORNS are the highest quality in Production bred birds. They have vigor and health, they have size and type, they lay large eggs, the eggs hatch and the chix live. B. E. Craven, Iowa's Pioneer Trapnester, Kellogg, Iowa.

RUCKER'S BIG TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS set World's Official Record 3220 2 egg per hen. Get free chick offer, details 65 Big Cash Prizes, low prices, chicks, egg, breeding stock—4 weeks livability guarantee, free catalog. Prof. E. H. Rucker, Dept. 4 A, Ottumwa, Iowa.

TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS—LARGE type. Bloodtested, pedigreed, certified, accredited. Prices reasonable. St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

LEGORCAS

THE EGG LAYING ABILITY OF LEGHORNS combined with the egg size of Minorcas. Can supply Legorca chicks straight run or sexed. Quick growth. Lots of big white eggs. More vigor. Catalog free. Henry Field's Chicks, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MINORCAS

MINORCA CHICKS — BUY YOUR WHITE, Buff or Black Minorca chicks from the hatchery that has specialized in Minorcas for sixteen years. We are the largest hatchery of Minorcas in the state. Write for folder and prices. Spring Valley Chick Hatchery, Spring Valley, Minnesota.

BUFF MINORCAS

RUSK BUFF MINORCAS. FINE BREEDING superb performance as layers—preferred by most particular fanciers as premium meat fowl. Chicks Sexed if desired. Catalog free. Rusk Farm, Box 2140-A, Windsor, Missouri.

GIANT TYPE BUFF MINORCA CHICKS. U. S. Approved and blood-tested. Circular. Putney Hatchery, Box M, Gladbrook, Iowa.

PULLETS

DAY OLD WHITE LEGHORN, WHITE MINORca and Legorca Pullets. Catalog free. Henry Field's Chicks, Shenandoah, Iowa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

HEAVY LAYING SINGLE COMB REDS. WRITE for Rucker's new catalog giving free chick offer, details 65 Big Cash Prizes, low prices, chicks, eggs, breeding stock—4 weeks livability guarantee on chicks. Prof. E. H. Rucker Dept. 4 B, Ottumwa, Iowa—Breeder Official egg record Champions.

FARROW SINGLE COMB REDS. WINTER LAYers. Large type, healthy. Catalog and low prices free. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 41, Peoria, Illinois.

LARGE DARK RED SINGLE COMB COCKERels. Bloodtested. $1.50, $2. Mrs. Wm. Stoll, LeMars, Iowa.

ROCKS

WHITE ROCKS, BARRED ROCKS. RUCKER'S new catalog gives free chick offer, details 65 Big Cash Prizes; low prices, chicks, eggs, breeding stock—4 weeks livability guarantee. Write today. Prof. E. H. Rucker, Dept. 4 C, Ottumwa, Iowa—Breeder Official egg record Champions.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

LIGHT BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS. WINners—Des Moines and other shows. Cockerels $5 to $4. Lone Oak Farm, Lineville, Iowa.

BARRED ROCKS

FARROW BARRED ROCKS ARE SECOND TO none. Bred for heavy egg production. Quick maturity. Low prices. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 41, Peoria, Illinois.

PRODUCTION BRED BARRED ROCK CHICKS. Early maturity. Fast feathering. Best eastern R. O. P. strains. Circular. Putney Hatchery, Box B, Gladbrook, Iowa.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. LARGE, culled, blood tested. Bred-to-lay. Frank Hill, Galena, Illinois.

50 BIG BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. PURE Thompson Ringlets. Extra fine. E. H. Chlestle, Bedford, Iowa.

BUFF ROCKS

CHOICE, PUREBRED, TESTED, VACCINATed, Buff White Rock, Black Giant cockerels $1.35. Maurice Saurbaugh, Astoria, Illinois.

HEAVY BONED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. Weight 7, 9 pounds. Mrs. Harry Lauer, Mt. Union, Iowa.

WHITE ROCKS

WARD 222 278 EGG CONTEST WINNING White Rocks. Highest 50 bird entry all U. S. 1935 1936 contests. U. S. Champion Pen 1935. 8 year strengthening. Get Free book, low prices. A. H. Ward, Route 13, Independence, Iowa.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS BRED FOR SIZE AND production. Many cockerels need out of granddams high as 292 official egg records. Circular. Putney Hatchery, Box B, Gladbrook, Iowa.

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS. LARGE TYPE. Bloodtested, Pedigreed, Accredited. Prices reasonable. St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WYANDOTTES

FOR FOUNDATION STOCK BUY PUTNEY'S exceptional quality White Wyandotte chicks. Pen matings and tesbtcrossed birds. Circular. Putney Hatchery, Box 408, Gladbrook, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. BIG lusky birds 6 to 7 lbs. Pure White, blood tested, $1 75. Ben Schettler, Breda, Iowa.

DUCKS

GIANT WHITE PEKIN AND ROUEN DUCKS. International winners. Reasonable prices. Ray Page, Washington, Iowa.

DUCKS AND GEESE

DUCKS—GEESE (15 BREEDS) INTERNAtional winning strains. Write wants—any breed. Runft, Reinbeck, Iowa.

GEESE

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE, EMBDEN, AFRICAN, Chinese, Buff Geese. Catalog. Neubert Poultry Farm, Mankato, Minnesota.

LARGE WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS AND White Wyandotte cockerels. Bessie Whitham, Route 4, Fairfield, Iowa.

BIG TOULOUSE, W-EMBDEN GANDERS $4. Pekin Drakes $1.50. Mrs. Clark Beeler, Grinnell, Iowa.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

TURKEY EGGS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS FROM healthy, vigorous stock. Orders will be filled in the order which they are received. Prices will be given upon request. We can fill any size order on time as we control the eggs from one hundred large flocks. California Turkey Growers Association, 24 California Street, San Francisco.

TURKEY POULTS

DON'T TAKE CHANCES ON POULTS. GET Clardy's Sterling Quality, purebred, Bronze poults, proven money makers. Fast growing, hardier stock. Get lowest prices. Special offer and discounts now! Catalog free. Finis Clardy, R. 61, Ethel, Missouri.

TURKEY POULTS STROMBERG'S MAMMOTH Bronze Beef Type, best for 10 years. $1.100 cash profits one flock. Poults as low as 29c for early orders. Also on Stromberg winter layer baby chicks. Write Stromberg Hatchery, Dept. 7C, Ft. Dodge, Iowa.

BRONZE TURKEY POULTS — ORDER NOW. early, quick maturing, blood tested poults. Reduced prices. Paul R. Gillespie Turkey Farm, Eagleville, Missouri.

TURKEYS

ORDER 1937 TURKEY POULTS NOW FROM Iowa Master Breeders. Famous for genuine quality. Growers report fewer losses, faster growth, bigger birds. Write today for price list and information. Iowa Master Breeders, Inc., Dept. 101, Omawa, Iowa.

SUNSHINE MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS FROM farm quality stock from February 1st. Turkey hatching our specialty. Express prepaid and live delivery guaranteed. Sunshine Turkey Farms & Hatchery, Mapleton, Minnesota.

BOURBON RED TOMS $5. ROSE COMB RED cockerels $2 up. Pullets $1. Hatching eggs $6 100. Mrs. Frank Hemken, Duncombe, Iowa.

GRAND CHAMPION BRONZE BREEDING stock, eggs, poults. Reasonable, reduced prices. Rella Henry, Mercer, Missouri.

MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS. WRITE FOR prices. Rahn's Turkey Farm & Hatchery, Mountain Lake, Minnesota.

MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS. Place orders for poults and custom hatching. Kempf Hatchery, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25 lb., $6 AND $8. Hens $4. Will Moniserud, Harpers Ferry, Iowa.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

WE SAVE YOU MONEY—10 EVERBLOOMING Roses 1 year, all different $1; 10 Phlox $1; 60 Gladoli bulbs $1; 100 Asparagus $1. Postpaid. Your choice $1 bargains not prepaid: 45 Russian Mulberry, a 50-ft Hedge; 4 Elberta Peach, 3½ ft.; 75 Blackberry plants; 200 Dunlap strawberry; 100 raspberry plants—black or red; 25 Concord Grape vines; 7 apple trees—Jonathan Delicious, 1 year, 2 3 ft.; 25 Spiraea A. H. 18-24 in. Also 100 Gem New Everbearer 100 Premier $1.50. Over 100 bargains on fruit plants, trees, shrubs and evergreens in our catalog. Write today. Whatten-Ackerman Nurseries, Box 100, Bridgman, Michigan.

RED CLOVER 99 PER CENT PURE, $14.90 PER bushel. Timothy $2.70. Hardy Alfalfa $10.80. Grimm Alfalfa, sealed bag $12.90. Scarified Sweet Clover $5.70, unhulled $3. Korean Lespedeza $4.50, all triple recleaned, sacked. Guaranteed satisfactory quality. Write free samples and catalog. Frank Sinn, Box 404, Clarinda, Iowa.

FREE! AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL NURsery and seed book. Full natural colors. Greater values, better service and a sincere desire and effort to please you has made us America's largest Direct-To-You Nurseries. Guaranteed stock. Low prices. Write Inter-State Nurseries, 21 E. Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

RED CLOVER $15 BUSHEL; SCARIFIED sweet clover $7 bushel; Nebraska Alfalfa $10 bushel; Sudan $4.60 Cwt. Other seeds at low prices, too. All triple recleaned and guaranteed satisfactory quality. Big seed and nursery catalog and farm seed samples Free. Write Earl E. May, Box 461 7, Shenandoah, Iowa.

2 YEAR FIELD GROWN ROSES: RED, PINK, Shell, Salmon, White Radiance, Hollande, Columbia, Milady, Luxemburg, Edel, Padre, Victoria, Talisman, Persian. All 19c each, postpaid, ship C.O.D. Catalog free. Naughton Farms, Waxahachie, Texas.

BUY NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS—ALFALFA $8.50 bushel. Sweet Clover $6 bushel. Seed corn a specialty. Write for price list and samples. Carberry Seed Company, Norfolk, Nebraska.

WINDBREAK OR WOODLOT WANTED? RAISE seedlings, plant trees, seed of Chinese Elm, Pines and others. Information on request. Woodlot Seed Company, Crystal Falls, Michigan.

SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS; WRITE FOR prices on all kinds of Vegetable plants. Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Georgia.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS. VERY LOW prices. Send for new catalogue. Kelly Seed Company, Peoria, Illinois.

ALFALFA

HARDY, RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED $11. Grimm alfalfa, $12.50. White Sweet Clover, $6.50. Red Clover, $18.50. All 60 pound bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

HARDIEST ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER seed. Free from noxious weed. Free samples. Grimm Alfalfa Association, Fargo, North Dakota. 500 cooperating growers.

BUY HARDIEST ALFALFA SEED AND EARLIest maturing seed corn direct from Sam Reber, Newell, South Dakota, and save money.

LESPEDEZA

EARLY GIANT LESPEDEZA. GOVERNMENT strain 19604. Drought-resistant and tolerant legume for Iowa. Raise seed for profit. George Gilbert, Paris, Illinois.

SEED CORN

EARLY MATURING YELLOW DENT RAISED in Cedar County, picked early and dried before freezing weather. I sell this corn in the ear for only $2.75 per bushel. You will be lucky to get in on this seed as the market will be flooded with crib corn this spring. This corn is guaranteed to the limit. W. T. Jack, Lisbon, Iowa.

FARM SEEDS. BEST VARIETIES SEED CORN, oats, barley, Red clover, alsike, Sweet clover, Hubam, timothy, alfalfa, all other farm seeds, nursery stock, garden seeds. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list today. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

THOUSANDS OF IOWA FARMERS SAY "Reary's Improved Yellow Dent corn outyields all other varieties." Drought resistant. Stiff stalks. Fire dried seed. Free circular. Full information. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reary Seed Corn Company, Albion, Marshall County, Iowa.

FANCY NEW CROP SEED CORN IMPROVED Reid's Yellow Dent, 110 Day, Minnesota No. 13, Ninety Day. Germination guaranteed 95 per cent or better. Price $3 bushel. Graded ready to plant. Ray E. Frederick, Nebraska City, Nebraska.

100 BUSHELS OF THE VERY BEST SEED Corn. Reasonable price. Ernest Mattoon, Route 3, Ames, Iowa.

COOPERATIVE FARM CREDIT MORE IMPORTANT IN 1936-37

Continued increase in new agricultural financing and greater importance of cooperative credit institutions may be expected in 1937, suggests Gov. W. I. Myers, of the Farm Credit Administration.

Upturns in cooperative cash financing of crop production, more financing of farm purchases and a larger credit business with farmers' cooperative marketing and purchasing associations featured the 1936 business of the Farm Credit Administration, Myers said.

The 550 production credit associations, making short-term secured loans for crop and livestock production, did a larger business with farmers than any of the other Farm Credit Administration institutions. Their loans during the year aggregated $225,000,000, compared with $196,000,000 in 1935. Farm mortgage loans by the federal land banks and the land bank commissioner amounted to $184,000,000; loans for farmer cooperatives, $104,000,000; federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for private financing institutions, $106,000,000; regional agricultural credit corporations, now in liquidation, $31,000,000, and emergency crop loans, $17,000,000.

According to Governor Myers, substantial increases in financing thru the cooperative organizations and continued decrease in emergency lending during 1936 reflect the shift from the emergency demand created by farmers who had no other source of credit after the depression to the increasing group of operators applying for loans because of favorable interest rates, suitable maturities and other good business features of the permanent cooperative credit institutions—federal land banks, production credit associations and banks for cooperatives.

Governor Myers predicted that the production credit associations would continue to increase their business in 1937. The loan volume during the past year was higher in forty of the forty-eight states in spite of drouth conditions which curtailed financing in some sections, he said.

"In the country as a whole, farmers apparently spent more money for equipment, machinery, farm buildings and repairs in 1936 than in any year since the beginning of the depression," the governor stated. "Their increased purchasing power and the opportunity to get short-term cash loans at the present reasonable rates will furnish an additional motive in 1937 to make up for depression depreciation in farm plants and equipment."

That farm mortgage loans for the federal land banks and commissioner were less than half the 1935 volume was interpreted by Governor Myers as reflecting the continued decrease in emergency refinancing and less pressure by other creditors for liquidation.

NEED TIGHTER PLANT SEED LAWS

Unfair seed trade practices made possible by weaknesses in the law were brought out recently by Walter A. Davidson, of the federal Bureau of Plant Industry, in an analysis of some difficulties that have not yet been solved thru the federal seed act.

The present law, Mr. Davidson pointed out, was intended to supplement state seed laws, but experience has shown that some seed dealers have a way of sidestepping the state label requirements.

Under the present wording, the seed dealer can sell directly to the farmer in another state without labeling as to variety, germination, purity, content of noxious weed seeds, inert matter, origin or content of other crop seed. However, if he sells to a dealer in another state, where there is a seed law, the seed will have to be labeled before it is sold to the farmer.

For the consumer, misrepresentation of variety is, perhaps, the most discouraging form of seed cheating, Davidson said. Records of the seed investigation division reveal examples of seed branded as sorgo for syrup production, that was actually grain sorghum; allegedly late maturing soybeans that were planted for hay, only to produce stunted, early maturing plants; so-called Abruzzi rye that showed farmers by mid-winter that they had a "creeping" rye; oat seed bought at high prices as a new variety of winter hardy oats and which died at the first frost, and many another example in which the farmer not only was defrauded of the price of the seed, but also lost the potential income from the crop.

It was found in some instances, after complete facts became available, that the test quoted on the label was not on a sample representative of the shipment in question. The misstatement in these cases was not the fault of the seed analyst, but of the unscrupulous dealer.

The bureau is careful in seizing seed shipments or in instituting criminal action against the seed dealer. Despite the impression created in some quarters that actions are brought only as a result of the tests made by state seed officials, there has been no case under the federal seed act where tests made by state officials were not substantiated in the seed laboratory of the bureau.

SHIFTING SALT BLOCKS ROTATES RANGE PASTURES

Because of the far reaches between watering places in some parts of the range country, cattlemen face a real problem of managing so that the range will be grazed evenly. What they need is a way to prevent overgrazing near the water supplies and undergrazing and waste of forage in the in-between areas. Specialists of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, have found a simple solution that makes it possible to use good pasturage, which, because of the distance from water, has been going to waste when the range as a whole was stocked on the base of its grazing capacity.

Part of the new idea is directly opposed to old beliefs. Cattlemen have been placing blocks of salt near the watering place, on the theory that the cattle want to drink after consuming salt. Range specialists have proved, however, that cattle will often take salt and then graze away from the water hole.

On this information the salting blocks were removed from the watering places and it was found that the cattle would effectively range a greater distance as a result. Cattle ordinarily will not graze more than two and one-half miles away from water, even in level country, unless forced to do so by lack of feed.

By building temporary watering places, which were usable in late summer and fall rainy seasons, it also was possible to extend the grazing range and get more even utilization of the forage. Salt lands were placed on the average of one for about 200 acres. Within two weeks the cattle had found their way to salting places four miles from the old ones. The stockmen cooperating in this study agree that the cattle used more range.

Moving the salt blocks made it possible to keep the cattle on the part of the range best to use at a particular season of the year. In addition to a partial rotation in grazing, this shifting of the salt supply also kept the cattle better distributed over the range and proved an inexpensive means of controlling cattle drift. Less fencing was necessary.

This system of distributing salt and building temporary water holes did not affect the calf crop, as it averaged 75 per cent before and after the experiment. The range specialists, however, recommend an increase in the number of bulls in the herd, as the new system scatters the herd over a larger part of the range.

COW TEST GROUPS PROVE MORE BULLS

The 114 bulls proved in the Iowa Cow Testing Association herds in 1936 made a larger total than had ever been proved in any previous year, according to A. R. Porter, extension dairyman at Iowa State College.

The 1936 figure was a jump from 84 bulls proved in 1935 and 69 bulls proved in 1934. Up to the present time, 741 sires have been proved in Iowa Cow Testing Associations, some of them for the second and third time.

A sire can be proved when five or more of his daughters have records that can be compared with the records of their dams. The sire can be reproved when three additional records are available for comparison.

Of the animals proved, 62 have increased production, while 52 have decreased production, which means that as yet only slight progress has been made thru breeding, Mr. Porter said.

Finding out which sires are not good, in order that they and their offspring may be eliminated from breeding stock, is just as important as finding out which bulls are valuable. In considering the records of some bulls, the average production of the dams to which they were mated must be taken into consideration.

The Elkader-Monona Association, of which Evert Neal is tester, proved 11 bulls in 1936, the largest number for any Iowa association. The Dickinson-Clay Association was in second place, with 10 bulls proved, and the Garnavillo Association was third, with nine bulls. Bulls were proved in 37 associations.

J. D. Waltemeyer, Melbourne, Iowa, breeder of high class Duroes, makes his sale February 16. He offers 30 head of the best he ever sold—26 big, fine spring gilts and four tried sows. All have rare feeding quality and are bred to Wonder Ace, a son of the Iowa grand champion, Wave Ace. Be sure to get the catalog and plan to attend the sale.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

SEED CORN

WINKLER'S YELLOW SEED CORN. HEAVIEST corn stated on Peoria market. High yielding and early maturing. Germination 92 98 per cent. $2.50 per bushel. Elmer Winkler, Metamora, Illinois.

SEED CORN EARLY YELLOW DENT AND Early Leaming. Picked before frost and dried in heated cellar. Germination 95 per cent or better. Write, McNeill Brothers, Hopkinton, Iowa.

500 BUSHELS YELLOW MURDOCK SEED corn. Selected hand picked. Tested and sealed in 100 per cent germination. 5,000 bushels seed oats. Roy Palmer, Fairmont, Minnesota.

BIG YELLOW DENT HYBRID SEED CORN. Soy Beans. High germination. Most reasonable prices. E. Miller, Bloomington, Illinois.

SOYBEANS

CHOICE ILLINI SOY BEANS 1936 CROP. OWN raising, combine cut, high germination. Fricke Brothers, Mt. Union, Iowa.

ILLINI SOYBEAN SEED GREATEST DUAL purpose variety. For information, write Jay Canby, Mt. Union, Iowa.

SQUASH

FREE, WINTER'S SUPPLY SQUASH. NEW Butternut Hybrid Squash, a Prof. Yeager development. Thin tough skin. Rich orange flesh. No fibrous section. Very sweet. Less waste. Big packet free with Will's Home Vegetable Garden Collection. Get valuable seed coupons with Will's 1937 catalog Hardy Vegetables, Flower and Farm Seeds from the North. Best for 55 years. Write, Oscar H. Will & Co., Box 13P, Bismarck, North Dakota.

A Study of the Markets

Price Outlook in Terms of Percentage of Ten-Year Average

The table below shows the trend of prices as compared with the average for the corresponding week for the ten-year period, 1927 to 1936. This eliminates seasonal bias and gives comparable figures for last week, two weeks ago, a month ago and a year ago. Comparison of farm prices with prices of other commodities may be made by noting the trend of retail prices paid by farmers and Fisher's wholesale price index number.

	Last week	Week before	Month ago	Year ago
Retail prices paid by farmers	95	95	95	91
Fisher's index number	109	109	105	103
Cattle—Chicago—				
1,300-lb. fat cattle	103	105	96	99
1,100-lb. fat cattle	104	105	96	102
Canners and cutters	109	102	102	101
Feeders	105	104	101	97
Hogs—Chicago—				
Heavy hogs	137	140	140	121
Light hogs	133	137	135	129
Pigs	119	125	121	140
Sows, smooth and rough	137	142	143	132
Sheep—Chicago—				
Lambs	84	88	76	95
Grain—Chicago—				
Corn, No. 2 mixed	168	164	172	89
Oats, No. 2 white	139	135	137	80
Wheat, No. 2 red	134	135	136	102
Grain—On Iowa Farms—				
Corn	208	204	202	91
Oats	165	163	157	60
Wheat, No. 2 hard	151	155	147	114
Hides—				
Light cow hides—Chicago	119	115	119	95
Mill Feeds—				
Cottonseed meal—Milwaukee	123	125	123	82
Linseed meal—Milwaukee	122	123	123	70
Bran—Kansas City	167	167	160	83
Shorts—Kansas City	158	162	156	87
Hay—				
No. 1 timothy—Chicago	97	95	95	75
No. 1 alfalfa—Kansas City	111	112	107	71
Other Farm Products—				
Butter—Chicago	99	104	96	98
Red clover seed—Chicago	168	157	154	82
Timothy seed—Chicago	94	92	93	50
Cotton—New York	101	100	99	92
Eggs—Chicago	87	89	93	84
Fat hens—Chicago	88	91	82	100
Provisions—Chicago—				
Lard	142	149	144	116
Ham	115	116	116	132
Bacon	109	109	112	122
Futures—Chicago—				
Corn—				
May	157	156	148	85
July	137	135	130	77
Oats—				
May	135	133	128	71
July	116	115	112	68
Wheat—				
May	130	131	129	98
July	115	115	116	88
Lard—				
May	148	153	149	119
July	135	140	....	106
Industrial Products—				
Coke—Connellsville		137	131	124
Pig iron—Birmingham	107	107	99	107
Copper—New York	118	113	100	84
Crude petroleum—New York		89	95	87
Crude rubber	133	139	128	86
Financial—				
Interest, 30 to 90-day paper—New York	42	42	40	34
Industrial stocks	142	142	139	107
Railroad stocks	75	75	73	58
Public utility stocks	83	83	82	70

Livestock Receipts and Prices

The following table gives data as to per cent of ten-year average for receipts and prices as they have prevailed week by week for the past eight weeks. Each week is compared with the 1927-36 average of the corresponding week. Hog prices, eleven markets; cattle and sheep, seven markets. Sheep and lamb receipts are combined.

HOGS

	Receipts at Chicago	Receipts at other mkts.	Chicago price
November 22 to 28	73	78	130
November 29 to December 5	93	100	135
December 6 to 12	80	89	139
December 13 to 19	102	104	137
December 20 to 26	54	53	139
December 27 to January 2	54	48	140
January 3 to 9	76	64	140
January 10 to 16	63	64	136

CATTLE

November 22 to 28	94	86	108
November 29 to December 5	96	104	107
December 6 to 12	113	121	111
December 13 to 19	124	133	106
December 20 to 26	80	81	110
December 27 to January 2	79	79	111
January 3 to 9	105	98	112
January 10 to 16	113	111	116

SHEEP

November 22 to 28	69	79	95
November 29 to December 5	68	83	95
December 6 to 12	70	83	94
December 13 to 19	88	96	94
December 20 to 26	54	62	90
December 27 to January 2	58	69	87
January 3 to 9	74	83	101
January 10 to 16	89	99	114

LAMBS

November 22 to 28	69	79	93
November 29 to December 5	68	83	91
December 6 to 12	70	83	93
December 13 to 19	88	96	89
December 20 to 26	54	62	90
December 27 to January 2	58	69	94
January 3 to 9	74	83	101
January 10 to 16	89	99	100

Terminal Supplies

The following table gives the percentage of ten-year average, 1927 to 1936, for the corresponding week for the visible supplies of corn, wheat and oats and the storage stocks of butter and eggs.

	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Butter	Eggs
November 28	32	49	141	102	84
December 5	35	47	136	105	82
December 12	37	46	129	106	80
December 19	41	42	125	101	84
December 26	45	45	125	105	90
January 2	49	45	122	107	114
January 9	50	44	121	107	141
January 16	50	42	118	111	192

Railroad Loadings

Figures show percentages for two weeks ending January 2, 1937, of the 1927-1936 ten-year average for the corresponding period: Coal and coke 85 per cent, grain 78 per cent, livestock 51 per cent, lumber 86 per cent, ore 161 per cent, and miscellaneous products 92 per cent.

Current Market Prices of Livestock, Hay, Grain and Feeds

CATTLE

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Medium and heavy steers steers (1,100 lbs. up)—			
Last week	12.50	12.12	12.32
Week before	12.25	13.00	12.38
Good—			
Last week	10.88	10.88	11.25
Week before	10.75	11.38	11.00
Medium—			
Last week	8.62	9.00	8.62
Week before	8.62	9.50	8.88
Common—			
Last week	6.75	7.12	6.62
Week before	6.50	7.50	6.88
Light beef steers (1,100 lbs. down)—			
Choice and prime—			
Last week	12.38	12.12	12.38
Week before	12.12	12.88	12.38
Medium and good—			
Last week	9.62	9.88	9.62
Week before	9.50	10.50	9.88
Common—			
Last week	6.75	7.12	6.62
Week before	6.50	7.50	6.88
Butcher cattle—Heifers—			
Last week	7.75	9.12	8.12
Week before	7.75	9.00	8.12
Cows—			
Last week	5.50	5.80	5.50
Week before	5.50	5.88	5.38
Bulls—			
Last week	5.50	5.88	5.25
Week before	5.50	5.88	5.12
Canners and cutters—			
Last week	4.00	4.30	3.62
Week before	4.00	4.12	3.62
Stockers and feeder—			
Last week	6.55	7.25	6.75
Week before	6.00	7.38	6.88
Cows and heifers—			
Last week	5.12	5.38	5.00
Week before	4.88	5.25	5.00

HOGS

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Heavy (250 lbs. up)—			
Last week	9.90	10.20	9.98
Week before	10.30	10.50	10.30
Medium (200-250 lbs.)—			
Last week	9.88	10.22	10.00
Week before	10.25	10.55	10.35
Light (150-200 lbs.)—			
Last week	9.50	9.70	9.38
Week before	9.70	10.08	9.85
Light lights (130-150 lbs.)—			
Last week	9.20	9.80	9.20
Week before	9.38	10.18	9.68
Smooth and rough heavy packing sows (250 lbs. up)—			
Last week	9.42	9.20	9.08
Week before	9.58	9.50	9.32
Pigs (130 lbs. down)—			
Last week	8.42	8.95	8.50
Week before	8.62	9.50	9.00
Stock pigs—			
Last week	7.75	....	6.75
Week before	8.00	....	7.05

SHEEP

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Lambs (90 lbs. down), common to choice—			
Last week	8.62	8.92	8.50
Week before	9.12	9.32	8.88
Ewes, medium to choice—			
Last week	4.38	4.75	4.25
Week before	4.32	4.32	4.38

Hogs quoted good to choice; cattle, unless otherwise stated, at an average from common to choice.

HAY

	Omaha	Chicago	Kansas City
Clover, No. 1—			
Last week	....	17.50	
Week before	....	17.50	
Timothy, No. 1—			
Last week	....	17.50	
Week before	....	17.50	
Alfalfa, choice—			
Last week	21.00	22.00	22.50
Week before	20.50	21.00	22.50
Alfalfa, No. 1—			
Last week	19.00	....	21.00
Week before	18.50	....	21.00
Alfalfa, standard—			
Last week	16.50	....	20.00
Week before	16.00	....	19.50
Alfalfa, No. 2—			
Last week	16.00	16.50	18.50
Week before	15.50	16.50	17.75
Oat straw—			
Last week	7.00	9.50	
Week before	7.00	9.50	

GRAIN

	Chicago	Omaha	Des Moines	Iowa farms
Corn, No. 2Y—				
Last week	1.14½			
Week before	1.13⅞			
Corn, No. 3Y—				
Last week	1.12⅞	1.18	1.13	1.09
Week before	1.11⅞	1.18¾	1.12	1.08
Corn, No. 4Y—				
Last week	1.10½	1.18¾	1.11	1.07
Week before	1.03¾	1.17½	1.10	1.06
Oats, No. 3—				
Last week	.55½	.57½	.54½	.52
Week before	.54⅝	.58½	.54½	.52
Barley—				
Last week	.95			
Week before	.95			
Rye—				
Last week	1.18¾			
Week before	1.20			
Wheat, No. 2 hard—				
Last week	1.39⅞	1.39	1.33	1.28
Week before	1.40¾	1.42½	1.36	1.31

FEEDS

	Milwaukee	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Des Moines	Chicago
Bran—					
Last week	36.00	33.50	33.50	37.00	36.50
Week before	37.00	34.00	34.75	37.00	37.00
Shorts—					
Last week	36.00	34.25	33.50	39.00	36.50
Week before	37.25	35.12	35.00	38.00	37.00
Hominy feed—					
Last week	44.00	42.50	....	44.00	42.00
Week before	44.00	43.00	....	44.00	44.00
Linseed oil meal—					
Last week	50.70	51.90	48.00	....	51.50
Week before	51.00	52.00	48.50	....	51.75
Cottonseed meal—					
Last week	40.75	42.00	42.50	....	40.25
Week before	41.50	40.60	42.50	....	41.00
Tankage—					
Last week	....	....	....	70.00	65.00
Week before	....	....	....	70.00	65.00
Gluten—					
Last week	37.20	36.20	39.20	....	36.20
Week before	36.70	35.70	38.70	....	35.70
Soybean oil meal—					
Last week	....	....	....	38.00	
Week before	....	....	....	38.00	

Quotations at Des Moines in ton lots; all other points, car lots.
Soybean oil meal basis Centerville.

Miscellaneous Farm Product Prices

	Last week	Week before
Chicago produce—		
Butter, creamery extras	.32¼	.34
Eggs, fresh firsts	.23¼	.25
Ducks	.15	.16
Fat hens	.18	.18½
Geese	.14	.13
Other farm products—		
Light cow hides—Chicago	.14½	.14
Lard—Chicago	13.40	13.95
Red clover seed—Chicago	30.00	28.00
Flaxseed—Chicago	2.33¾	2.38½
Cotton—New York	.13⅛	.13
Foreign Markets—		
No. 2 corn—Buenos Aires	.50½	.49⅛
Lard—Liverpool	15.34	16.00

Pork Products

The following table gives the percentage of the ten-year average, 1927 to 1936, of pork products stored at western markets.

	Prime lard	D. S. bellies	Total meats
October 1	106	44	78
November 1	165	33	70
December 1	276	37	91
January 1	283	50	99

Federal Land Bank Bonds

Federal land bank 4¼ per cent bonds, due in 1958 but callable in 1938, were quoted last week at 106⅛. Four per cent bonds are quotable at 101¾.

Federal farm mortgage 3 per cent bonds, due in 1947, were quoted at 105.13.

Fresh From the Country

IOWA

Eastern—Clinton County, Jan. 18—A coating of ice from one to three inches thick has covered the ground the past 10 days, and fear is felt that the clover, winter wheat and alfalfa have all been smothered out. Not much frost remains in the ground. The sleet was very hard on fruit and shade trees also, while the highways are all "hard surfaced," but very dangerous, and many schools closed because of this condition. Farmers report loss of horses and cattle from broken legs and injuries received in falls on the ice. A few early pigs reported. Not many cattle on feed, due to price of corn. Bottom dropped out of egg market last week. No flock can lay enough to pay for feed at the prices charged today. The epidemic of flu has eased up. No livestock sickness reported. Most of the hogs have gone to market. Lots of hybrid seed corn sold.—Fred Schepers.

Central—Calhoun County, Jan. 18—January has given us much cold and snow, and the roads were blocked the fore part of the month, but all highways are open now. The fields are so deep with snow that livestock can hardly get into them. Feed is going fast with the long, cold weather. Prices of feeds and grains are slowly advancing. Yellow corn $1.10, oats 52c, eggs 18c to 24c, cream 33c to 36c. Hog and cattle prices somewhat lower. Much corn and oats being trucked out from here to the drouth districts. Few farm sales, and those reported are the result of foreclosures. Auction sales are numerous and prices are just fair.—H. Wm. Schon.

MISSOURI

Northern—Randolph County, Jan. 19—Weather bad. Ice on the ground makes it very hard to get around. Feed getting scarce and high. Corn $1.20; other feed as high accordingly. Not much stock on feed.—W. H. Bagby.

KANSAS

East-Central—Franklin County, Jan. 19—The weather is freakish; warm and cold, but not warm enough to melt the three or four inches of sleet and snow that have covered the ground the past two weeks. I am afraid it will smother the wheat. A good deal of stock changing hands at market sales held every week. There are also lots of sales on the farms; many leaving the farm. Corn $1.35, oats 55c, bran $1.75 per 100 pounds, shorts $2. Everything is high and going higher. If we do not raise any corn this year—well, it will be too bad; no corn in this county.—F. D. Everingham.

OHIO

Southwestern—Brown County, Jan. 18—Rainy weather for the past three weeks has stopped all outdoor work. Tobacco markets are open, with crowded floors of tobacco selling at good prices. This is helping the grower, for the past few years have been a struggle to pay bills and left nothing to spend in improvements or new machinery, so these prices are promoting a business revival. Ohio river is having a struggle to keep within its banks.—W. I. Kane.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Eastern—Brookings County, Jan. 18—We are having nice winter weather. Was 15 below this morning. Have about six inches or more of snow, which is drifted badly on account of the ice underneath. Some side roads closed. Livestock in fine shape. Not much feeding here now, as spring pigs are gone—lots of them fattened on barley and oats. Chores are the main job at present. Some wood sawing and feed grinding on nice days. Livestock sells well at weekly auctions at Brookings, Flandreau, Sioux Falls, Watertown, Huron and Madison. Not much feed moving at present. Corn $1.07, oats 47c, barley 70c to $1, butterfat 32c to 36c, eggs 20c. Top hogs $9.85 today at Sioux Falls.—F. C. E.

Livestock News

M. C. Cramer & Son, Monroe, Iowa, among the oldest and most reliable breeders of Durocs, offer some extra choice gilts. They have a great lot of high class gilts sired by the leading boars of the breed and mated to their grand champion sire, Perfect Balancer, that has sired prize winners in the leading shows and toppers in the sales. The Perfect Balancer gilts will be mated to the excellent young boar, Invincible Cherry Chief, by Wonder Boy. The Cramer herd has produced good Duroc Jerseys for more than 30 years, and sold them to our subscribers with universal satisfaction, and we can assure those interested in something real good that they will be pleased with the quality. The gilts are priced most reasonably. Write at once, and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

Gust Carlson, Emmetsburg, Iowa, one of the best breeders in Iowa, makes his annual Poland China sale at his farm, six miles north of town, on February 15, and he is selling one of the greatest offerings of the year. He is selling 40 gilts and 15 good fall sows. If you call him up and send him an order he will ship C. O. D. to any place. He also sells black four-year-old Percheron stallion and a team of registered Percheron mares, weighing nearly a ton each. He also has a lot of Wimple Yellow Dent corn. Write or phone him, and please mention this paper.

The Eastern Iowa Hereford Breeders Sale, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, January 14, occurred following an all-day rain and sleet storm, which made roads hazardous and prevented many from attending. The crowd was very small. Charles Siek, Jr., Blairstown, Iowa, made some excellent selections of good females. He paid $127 for Cora Axtell, which was the highest priced female. He purchased a number of good heifers also. Art Jacobson, of South Amana, Iowa, selected Tillie Axtell at $110 and a few other good things. Wm. H. R. Hicks, Apple River, Ill., was the only out of state buyer and purchased five head. L. C. Larson, West Branch, Iowa, bought Shiek Domino at $152.50. The top bull was a tried sire, not cataloged, which sold for $207.50. He went to G. Harr. The sale was under the management of Wm. F. Ellerbrock, and Fred Reppert was on the block.

Things You Want To Know

Booklets put out by manufacturers in their special fields make a wonderful supplement to the experiment station bulletins on subjects in which farmers are interested. From the list below, check any booklets you desire, and they will be sent to you free of charge. Sign your name and address plainly and mail to Free Booklet Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

......Worm Control
......Turkey Health News
......How and When to Vaccinate
......Free Farm Electricity From Wind
......Motor Trip Plans (state when and where you will drive)
......Long Distance Farm Radios
......Gasoline Lanterns
......Kerosene Lanterns
......64-Page Poultry Book
......Know Your Soil
......First Aid to Growing Flocks
......New Furnace Booklet
......Barn Plan Book
......How to Break and Train Horses
......48-Page Farm Machinery Catalog
......Best Silo for Your Money
......How to Care for Your Pipe
......Iodine Feeding Manual
......How to Make More Money Feeding Hogs
......Separator and Milker Catalog
......Wind Battery Chargers
......How to Turn Poultry Losses Into Profits
......Farm and Livestock Record Book
......1937 Seed Catalog
......Brooder and Farrowing House Catalog
......Modern Power
......How, When and Why to Grind Feeds
......Electric Fence Catalog
......Facts About Tractor Fuels
......Nursery and Seed Book
......Farm and Garden Guide
......Poultry Health Manual
......Silo Facts
......Farm Seed Catalog
......Hog Fattener Catalog
......Free Colt Training Book
......Pig Sense, Hog Dollars
......Weatherproofing the Farm
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